THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

THE INVESTITURE of Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore with the Order of the Crown of India, was, it would seem, a very interesting and imposing ceremony. Her Highness is educated in English, and, although as a lady of rank she is secluded in the zenana, on this auspicious occasion she tore open the purdah. A correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, who has given a full report of the investiture writes:

"To the hundreds present this was a most interesting sight, for though every one knew Her Highness well by repute, not one had ever seen her. The slight figure and charming face at once gained the sympathy of all. Ladies will ask how she was dressed? Over a plain and straight dress of cloth of gold, with a girdle of the same stuff, she wore an emerald green silk, *fichu* most beautifully ornamented with jewels and embroidery, and her head-dress seemed to be a sort of turban. A female attendant carried a splendid sword.

After all had taken their places, His Grace to the right of the Princess, and the Lady Mary Grenville to her left, the objects of the Durbar were declared, and the letter of the Empress read in English by Major Hobart and in Mahratha by the Collector, Mr. Stokes. His Grace then addressed Her Highness in a few well-chosen words, gracefully alluding to her well-known benevolence and liberality, and affixed the order on her left shoulder. Her Highness's reply was read in English, and the Lady Mary Grenville (also a member of the same order) welcomed the last admitted sister, and the ceremony closed. It was, as may well be understood, very formal, but was carried out in a most successful way; all the arrangements were excellent."

After the Princess was decorated she addressed His Grace the Duke of Buckingham as follows:

My Lord Duke,—I heartily thank your Grace for the personal interest your Grace has taken in conferring the mark of Royal favour bestwed on me this day, and sincerely request that your Grace will be pleased to communicate to Her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty the expression of my deep gratitude and devotion to the British throne. The decoration that has been conferred on me to-day will be preserved in my family as a precious memento of Her Majesty's love and mercy towards me, and I shall remember this day as an important event in the history of my life and of the ancient royal family of Tanjore.

With my fervent prayers for the long life and prosperity of Her Imperial Majesty and her beloved family,—I remain, your Grace's faithful friend.

(Signed) THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE.

After this, a Sanskrit solo was chanted, commemorating the event. The Duke of Buckingham has done well by giving so much *eclat* to the occasion.

BABU NISHIKANT CHATTERJEA, the Bengali Professor of St. Petersburgh, has sent a very interesting letter to the *East*, containing his impressions of the working classes of Russia. We give the following extract from it:

"Since my arrival here, what has frequently struck me is the striking similarities which these Russians have with us. Their language has preserved so many pure Sanskrit forms in declensions, conjugation and vocables that in the course of my studies, I have often involuntarily cried out "Oh! these Russians are Hindoos!" The character of the people—if not of the higher classes which have been greatly modified by French and probably also German influences—has an analogy to that of ours. They seem to be very frank, good-hearted and hospitable. I have been told that family affections are as strongly developed as amongst the Hindus, who are well-known for that. Being very fond of *fruits* which are as indispensible to me as bread I have frequent opportunities of coming in contact with the people properly so-called, and they make such a good impression on me—they remind me of our peasants of Vikrampore. Asking sometimes for the right way, I have been told to go that or this direction while the kind fellow put his arm on my shoulder as if to assure me still more of his good feeling towards me. Is not that charming? But there is one miserable vice these good peasants are guilty of. They drink a good deal of liquor and often pain your sight by fits of intoxication. Not unfrequently you see them drawing alternate angles on the public streets but even then not indulging in any mischievous habits (at least I have not seen any yet) such as the English and the Scotch laborers are known to do, but rather in an increased ratio of good hearted hilarity which makes the unthinking laugh and the thinking sympathise. This wretched stuff of liquor is called here *wodka* (Vodka). In this course of life the Russian laborer or peasant is [illegible] to make use of a German phrase, from his [illegible] brother. I have as yet found no Laboring Class so ex[illegible] in its character as the Hindu. It is only by compa[illegible] w the right value of things. Compare then the [illegible] nt with the English, Scotch, German, French or [illegible] you will be quite struck to see the high moral [illegible] ich he has when placed side by side with his so called civilised brothers of Europe. His temperance, sobriety, [illegible] eatment would have extorted the admiration of the fo[illegible] of Zeno and Epictetus, while in *cleanliness* he would [illegible] surpassed most of them, at least the Tub Philoso[illegible] with his dirty, pig-like habits (for our peasants *bathe* [illegible] day and never sit down to meals without washing their face, hands and feet at any rate). In his strong family affections or rather in his loving, affectionate nature, charitable disposition, gentleness, meekness and humility, the Hindu peasant would have been an object of similar admiration to many Christian Saints of the Middle Age, and the deep faith which both of them have in supernatural things would only have served to draw the bond of analogy closer. The Hindu peasant drinks—what? Water, milk and juicy fruits. That would be the very ideal—I should say *beau ideal*—of sobriety in Europe, the very ideal, indeed, which the so called Vegetarians in England and Germany are trying to preach and realise, although it must be confessed with very poor success. This, then, is a wide gulf which separates the Hindu and the Russian peasant; but is not this tendency to *wodka* in the latter evidently an effect partly of the intensely cold climate and partly of the very miserable life which he has to live?

THE TROOPS placed at the disposal of our Government by the Punjab Chiefs will be thus utilized: The contingent will be composed of 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, and as at present arranged, will be supplied by the respective states as follows:—

	Infantary	*Cavalary*	*Guns.*	
Patiala.....	800	300	4	Horse Artillery.
Bahawulpur....	300	100		
Jhind	500	200	3	Horse Artillery.
Naba	500	200	3	do
Kapurthalla	300	100	3	Mule Battery.
Maler Kotla.....	300	500		
Faridkot	200	50		
Nahun	200			
	3,000	1000	13	

THE NEW Municipal elections of Bombay have not been an altogether smooth business. After the declaration of the result of the voting it was discovered that the name of Mr. Hurichund Sadashew, for whom 72 votes were recorded, had by an oversight been omitted in transferring the names from the scrutineers' list to another list. There have been again an application to the Chief Magistrate disputing the validity of the election of Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai by Mr Bhugwandas Purshotumdas. This case has not been disposed of.

THERE HAVE been some Municipal scandals at Bombay. It is stated that Mr. Narayan Bapoojee, Superintendent of Roads in the Bombay Municipality, is charged with framing a document in a manner which he knew to be false. The case is still *sub judice*.

THE ARRANGEMENTS made by the Government of India in organizing the Agricultural or Etcetera Department threaten to be more expensive than originally intended or promised. It was resolved that of the Home and Agricultural Secretaries the senior man shall receive Rs. 50000 per annum and the junior Rs. 42,000 per annum. On the appointment of Mr Bernard to the Home Secretariat the Government of India represented to the Secretary of State that this distinction should be done away with and that both the Secretaries should be paid Rs. 50,000 each, inasmuch as able and experienced men do not like to come on the lower pay. But the Secretary of State has disallowed the recommendation of the Government of India. We fear the proposal will crop up again and will be acceded to some day or other. Mr Bernard alone is the temporary sufferer. Can't the Etcetra Department be abolished altogether, for it is after all an expensive sham?

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

THE NEW Canning College building was opened in state by Sir George Coupe on the afternoon of the 15th inst. In the Lieutenant-Governor's short but appropriate reply to the address read by one of the students he said, "You ought to be proud of your College, and if you are, as I hope you are, then your aim ought to be to make your College proud of you. I hope that all and each of you will strive in future so to work, and so to live, that his name may be inscribed hereafter on the roll of those who have reflected credit on the splendid Institution in which they received their original training." Again Sir George impressed upon the Mookdars the necessity of bestowing upon their sons "the priceless gift of a liberal education," and calling the Institution a fitting tribute to the memory of Earl Canning on the ground that "while the stones and metals of which statues are made decay and perish, the effects of education often grow and spread from generation to generation." Does Sir George mean to begin public life anew? Does he now aspire to be a friend of "liberal education" in India? Did he not in his minute on the Vernacular Press Bill say that liberal education in India was a grave political mistake?

THE LARGEST COTTON MILLS in the world, it is said, are those at Varva, in Russia, on the Gulf of Finland, eighty-one miles from St. Petersburg One company there own 400,000 spindles. The Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., having 275,000 spindles, are the largest in the United States.

THE LATEST novelty in the way of Exhibitions is an International Exhibition of paper at Berlin. There were 487 exhibitors, of whom twenty-five were Austrians, seven English, five Blegian, four Russian, four American, three Swedish, three Italian, one French, one Dutch, and one Danish, while the paper trade of China and Japan is represented by the collection belonging to the Berlin Museum, lent for the occasion. The machines for the manufacture and preparation of paper which have been exhibited can be set in motion by steam, and an engine of two hundred horse-power has been provided for the purpose. One of the curiosities of the exhibition is an one-story house, constructed almost entirely of paper. The body of the building is of wood, but it is lined inside and out with paper, of which material the roof is also constructed. Inside the doors, ceilings, lusters, blinds, curtains, and floor cloth are of paper, as, too, is all the furniture—down to a stove, which is warranted not to catch fire. A machine which makes 8000 envelopes a day is exhibited by a firm whose yearly production of envelopes is 140,000,000 while close by is another machine which cuts out 6,000 paper collars in a day's work.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 19, has the following:

"The slowness of the Metropolitan Board of Works in carrying into effect the urban improvements proposed under the Metropolitan Dwellings Act is a most serious and urgent scandal. Considered in connection with the prevalent reports of land-jobbing and the disclosures already made by committee of the Board, it calls for thorough investigation by the Home Secretary or by Parliament. Last Friday week, they had a deputation before them pleading with the utmost earnestness that the Board would proceed to deal with an "unhealthy area" down in Deptford. The facts adduced were painful in the extreme, and were substantially admitted; yet the Board here were "forced to plead, almost *ad misericordiam*, that they had already eleven schemes in hand under the Artisans Dwellings Act, and that they could not possibly add to the number, except with the certainty of so overloading themselves and their working staff as to create still further delay. Of these eleven schemes, only two or three are fairly in hand, and it may even be said that there is only one of which the end can be clearly seen. According to their last annual report, the Board have as many as twenty-eight "unhealthy areas" to deal with. At the present rate of progress, it is very difficult to see the end of all these."

So even in London Bustee reform is proceeding slowly.

THE OCHRE-COLOURED juice exuding from our common thistle shrub, called *Brahma Rakshasi* in Tamil, and growing wild in all fields, says a Madras paper, is found to be an effectual remedy for weak and sore eyes. An application of the juice in its pure state over the inner parts of the eyelids at once allays all itching, and by the time the unpleasant glowing sensation it causes for a few seconds subsides, it effectually removes any inflammation that might have previously existed. It is perfectly harmless, and so subtle that half a drop of it let into either eye will work its way out of the nostrils mingled with *mucus*, without causing the least uneasiness in the process.

MATILDA STANLEY, queen of the American gipsies, died last February, and was buried in October at Dayton, Ohio, in the presence of 20,000 spectators. The body of the late queen was embalmed in such a manner as still to retain the natural aspect of life. The body was placed in a vault, and each day the reigning king, Levi Stanley, or some member of the queen's family, visited the spot, and strewed the body with choice flowers.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of the Asia Minor and Euphrates Railway An Association has been formed for promoting the construction of a Railway from the Persian Gulf to Constantinople and the Mediterranean, affording alternate routes to British India and for developing the resources of Asia Minor. The following is the list of the Committee:

PRESIDENT
* THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, KG
CHAIRMAN
* *William Patric Andrew, Esq*
VICE CHAIRMAN
* Lieut-Gen Sir Arnold Kemball RA KCB KCSI
COMMITTEE

Abbott, Major-General Saunders.
Ainsworth, W. F., Esq., Ph. D., F. S. A. F. R. G. S.
*Barkley, J. Trevor, Esq.,
*Blantyre. Lord.
*Blount, Edward, Esq., C.B.
*Borthwick, Algernon. Esq.
Bourke. Hon. Henry.
*Bramley-Moore, John, Esq.,
Brand, George Esq.
*Brassey, Thomas, Esq., M.P.
Campbell, Colin Minton, Esq., M.P.
*Chaplin, Henry Esq., M P.
Charlewood, Admiral R.N.
Dickson, Major Alexander George, M.P.
Dunraven, The Earl of.
Eastwick, Edward B., Esq. C.B.S. F.R.S.
*Fleming, John, Esq, C.I., of London and Bombay.
Forsyth, Sir Douglas K.C.S I., C. B.
Fowler John, Esq..
*Geary. Grattan, Esq..
Goldsmid, Major-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.C.S.I.C.B.
*Green Major Earl
Sir Henry KCSICB
Green, Col, Malcolm, C.B
*Greenwood, Frederick, Esq.
*Hanbury, Robert, William, Esq M.P.
Hobart Pasha, Admiral.
Jenkinson, Sir George Bart., M. P.
Jones, Capt. Felix, I. N.
Kennett, V- Barrington, Esq.
Kinnaird, Lord,
Lees, Col. Nassau.
*Lloyd, Sampson S., Esq.. M.P.
Loch, H. B., Esq., C. B.
McArthur, Alderman WM., M. P.
Macdonald, James, Esq.
Mackenzie, J. T., Esq., of Kintail.
*Mackinnon, WM.. Esq. (Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co., of Calcutta).
Macneill, Captain Robert.
Macneill, Sir John, F. R. S.
*Macneill, Telford, Esq.
Marshall, Major-Gen. F.
*Midhat Pasha, His Highness.
*Oppenheim. Henry, Esq.
Otway, Arthur J.. Esq., M. P.
Rose, Sir Philip, Bart.
Shaftesbury, The Earl of, K. G.
*Staniforth, John, Esq.
Strathedden and Campbell. Lord.
*Strathnairn, Field-Marshal Lord, G.C.B., G C.S.I.
Thornton, Edward, Esq, CB Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company,
*Tyler Sir Henry W
*Wolff Sir Henry Drummond GCMGMP
Wrench William John Esq HM's Vice-Consul Constantinople
*Wright Henry Esq
Johrab. James Esq HM's Consul for Koordistan

Hon. Secs. { Henry Green Major-General
{ Henry Wright,

** N B The Names marked with an Asterisk are those of the Executive Committee*

DR. J. M. PEEBLES, ex-United States Consul, Trebizonde, Asiatic Turkey, has written an interesting letter to our esteemed townsman, Babu Pearychand Mitter, from which we give the following extract :

"I send you to-day the pamphlet entitled—"Buddhism and Christianity face to face, in the Ceylon discussions"—It is bitter and yet interesting.

One thing I wish to know from you in particular is about the death of *Krishna* Some Americans (ignorantly I think) spell this word *Chrishna*. And some Americans too have said that *Krishna* (who in some things may have resembled Jesus Christ) was crucified—and that proofs of this exist in the Hindu sacred books and in carvings upon the books. I don't believe it, my reading of Hindu books informs me that he died from an arrow-shot.

Questions.

1. How do you spell the name of the God Krishna ?
2. Is there any proof that he was *crucified* ?
3. Do the Hindus believe in the salvation of the sins through the atoning-blood of any crucified god ?

I am satisfied upon these matters—but some American writers are inclined to doubt my position upon these matters. It seems to me that there is very little parallelism between *Krishna* and *Christ*—perhaps there is none.

Your paper, the *psychology* of the Aryans, was excellent. Remember most cordially to the spiritualists of Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING extract from a letter from Sir H. B. Phear, Chief Justice of Ceylon, to Babu Pearychand Mitter, will interest the reader :

I have very much to interest me in my work here; and the people of this island in their ethnic and social conditions afford more than one exceedingly attractive topic of investigation. Among the Sinhalese I have found the village system in its remains just as well marked, and I may add as vital as it is in Northern India ; and the Kandyan law which has been gathered with much pains, and put together from the *viva voce* vyavastha of headmen and local magnates for the guidance of our judges and magistrates, is plainly to me a traditional reproduction of the Mitakshara. Seemingly the Sinhalese are an Aryan compound into which an ingredient of a Malay character largely enters : to this cause I attribute the strong thick-set frame, and yellowness of tint, which distinguishes them from all the peoples of the Indian peninsula. In the lower masses of society, too, there is much prevalence of flat features and broad cheek bones such as are foreign to the pure Aryan. On the other hand, a Sinhalese not only has long hair on his head, which a woman might covet, but unlike a Malay is apt to be shaggy with hair all over his body; and his language is a Sanscrit prakrit. It would not be easy to say how the differing constituent elements, which form the mixture, came together, or indeed in what directions if any, they could now be sought out. I have not yet been able to make a serious examination of your "Psychology" but a cursory survey of it has served to satisfy me that it is a valuable essay which will well repay a close study. I shall be very glad to give myself the advantage of your researches and thoughts.

THE BANNER of Light, Boston, has been publishing an English translation of Babu Pearychand Mitter's *Avedi*, a spiritual narrative, originally written in Bengali.

THE FOLLOWING letter was received by Mrs. Nosworthy, the daughter of the late Mr. George Thompson, from Mrs. Helen P. Bright Clerk, daughter of Mr. John Bright, on the death of her father :

"One Ash Rochdale, October 9th, 1878.

"My Dear Madam,—My father desires me to express to you something of the sad interest and sympathy with which he heard this morning of the death of his old and much-esteemed friend George Thompson. He wishes me to say that as my sister is to be married to-morrow, and her intended husband's family may be here afterwards, he is not sure whether it will be possible for him to attend the funeral, which he should very much wish to do ; but he would be obliged if some one would kindly let him know the day, and time, and place. If he should be prevented from attending you will not think it is from lack or affectionate respect, He has just gone off with my sister, who is to be married at Southport, or he would have written himself.

"May I add how much I unite with him in his regard for your father, whom I remember very well, and whose earnest and devoted service to the cause of freedom and justice everywhere I was taught from childhood to reverence."

WE GIVE the following extracts from the leading Russian papers on the Affghan war :

According to the Russian *Golos* of the 18th September "England is being driven into a War with Afghanistan, from fear of Afghanistan succumbing to Russian influence In Vienna there is some apprehension of a Russian pressure, and everything seems to indicate that notwithstanding all the concessions made at Berling Russia is still as dangerous a rival as before both in the Balkan Peninsula and in Asia. All this is most advantageous to Russia and has come about without any efforts on her part She has only taken certain precautions in strictly fulfilling the desires of Europe Russia need not do more She must even guard against giving any offence at Constantinople, at Cabul, or in Bulgaria and Roumelia, and the longer the present condition of affairs continues, the more easily will Russia be able to give events a turn to neutralize the effects of the revision of the San Stefano Treaty.

The English would only be too glad to avoid a War with Afghanistan on convenient terms ; so far they intend to make only an imposing demonstration,

The *Golos* of the 4th October says " It is most likely that the English Government, having learned from Hussein Khan that the Russian Mission was about to leave Cabul, proceeded to demand its expulsion, in order to gain the semblance of a triumph over Russia This consideration is based on the advantages in respect to telegraphic and other communications enjoyed by the English in India. Those who are versed in the secret processes of British policy are of opinion that the English will be in possession of the principal strategical points on the Indo-Afghan Frontier long before the Amir has time to offer any explanation of his conduct, and we shall soon see in Afghanistan and a confirmation of the truth of Prince Bismark's observation to the effect that telegraphs had rendered diplomacy impossible by leading to War through the spreading of false intelligence before diplomacy can help in bringing the truth to light.

The Russian *Exchange Gazette* of the 5th October observes that " Afghanistan is the main strategical point in the region of the great struggle between England and Russia over the Eastern question, and that it behoves Russia to secure the passes over the Hindu kush,

THE VIENNA PRESS tells a good story of a Russian corporal who had so distinguished himself in the recent Turkish war that before its close, he had received two crosses of St. George, and was about to receive a third. When his general was about to confer the third cross upon him, he first asked the corporal whether he would rather have the cross or a reward of one hundred roubles. The corporal paused thoughtfully for a moment, and then inquired the monetary value of the cross. " Four roubles," replied the general. " Then," replied the ingenious corporal, " I should prefer that your excellency would give me the cross and ninety-six roubles." What is the money value of the Indian titles ?

THURSDAY 28TH NOVEMBER.

THERE WERE 1802 deaths in the Suburbs of Calcutta including hospital mortality during the month of October last, of which 18 were Christians, 448 Hindus and 636 Mahomedans. The causes of death were cholera 85, small-pox 21, fever 769, bowel complaints 308 and the rest from other causes. The number of deaths in last October was 106, in excess of those of the corresponding month of last year, and 306 of those of the preceding month.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of another first class Indian administrator, Jawala Sahai, Dewan of Kashmir. He was a very able man, much respected by the Maharaja of Kashmir and his people.

MOST OF the contingents contributed by Native States for service in the present war will rendezvous shortly at Lahore, when arrangements will be made for their future destination.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmir is about to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Lahore. His Highness has expressed a strong desire to send a contingent to the invading army. No native troops could be more useful or effective in Afghanistan than his, but at the same time, as Government has pointed out, His Highness is himself holding for the Empire a large and important section of the frontier, continuous to the borders of Afghanistan, so that the greatest service he can render the Empire at this juncture is to strengthen his watch and ward without detaching his forces for service elsewhere.

IT IS stated that Sir Richard Temple has recommended to the Senate of the Bombay University the formation of a Faculty of Science, with which, it appears, it is His Excellency's intention to connect the new Agricultural College he has in view.

LETTERS from Quetta state that the thermometer marks seventeen degrees below freezing point at night, and the cold in the Bolan Pass especially about Durwaza is very intense.

THE STATESMAN gives the following statement of the cost of the armies of India and some of the Great Powers in Europe :

	Men.	Annual Cost	Per man.
Indian Army	188,000	£ 16,000 000	£ 85
English Forces	560,000	„ 15,500,000	„ 28
French Army	914 000	17 000 000	„ 19
German Army	1 280 000	18 500 000	„ 15

It will be seen that the cost of the Indian army is nearly six times greater than that of the German army, though it is considered the finest, and though two-thirds of the Indian troops are Sepoys.

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS stated that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the Chief Executive Officers attached to the 24-Pergunnahs shall, for the future, live at Alipore, the head-quarters of that district. It is also stated that for the future the Commissioner of Burdwan is to have his head-quarters in his own division, probably at Hooghly, and the Commissioner of Rajshahye and Kooch Behar to be located at Rajshaye. It is preposterous that the Commissioner of the Burdwan division should live in Calcutta.

WE TAKE the following Police report from the *Statesman* :

Criminal Breach of trust,—An elderly and respectable looking East Indian of the name of Arnold Burnham Vaz formerly a Sub-Inspector of Post Offices attached to the Presidency-General Post Office was charged with having on the 6th June 1876 absconded with Rs. 90 the property of Government.

Mr Hume the Government Solicitor prosecuted.

Messrs H R Fink and D J Cruenburgh defended the prisoner

It appeared from the evidence before the court that the defendant who was a Sub-Inspector in the General Post Office for about 15 months had the paying of some of the Deputy Post-masters and their respective establishments in this city and that he continued doing so till the 6th o. June 1876 when he went away with Rs 90 by the mail train of the 7th of the same month to Madras for the purpose of seeing his family on some urgent private affairs and further that the defendant returned the courier bag and some letters then with him and belonging to Government to the then Mr Alpin who has since been degraded and reduced to a post carrying a smaller salary in consequence of his being mixed up in some pecuniary transactions with a former treasurer of the General Post Office one Sharoda Pershud Ghosal since dismissed the Government service

The Counsel for the prosecution endeavoured to establish the charge of criminal misappropriation against the prisoner by the respective evidence of Mr William Merritt, the present Officiating Post Master of Calcutta ; the Poddar and an assistant clerk from the Cash Department who all deposed to the prisoner having received the amount he stood charged with embezzling, and of his having left the Post Office without permission or giving any intimation as to his leaving Calcutta for Madras on emergent affairs as affirmed by him.

The case has been adjourned for the evidence of Mr. Alpin.

MR. PEACOCK, the Commissioner of Dacca, has proceeded to Hill Tipperah, to present to His Highness the Maharaja the banner which the Viceroy has sent for His Highness, in commemoration of the Imperial Assemblage of January, 1877. He will taken this occasion to invest him with the title of Maharaja.

THE LADY Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says that an ordinance has recently been issued by the King of Portugal to forbid widows, over fifty, from contracting marriage. The news was received by ladies of all classes in England with indignation.

IN THE case of Empress *vrs.* Utol Behary Mullick, charged with murder, tried at the current Calcutta Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Wilson, the new Judge, the Jury were divided in opinion, six being for conviction and three for acquittal. His lordship, without passing any opinion on the merits of the case, said that he could not agree with the Standing Counsel's construction of the law, *viz.*, that where six of the jury found the prisoner "guilty," the Judge was obliged to convict, unless he agreed with the minority. His lordship therefore discharged the jury, and directed the prisoner to be detained for a fresh trial.

THE LONDON JOURNAL OF THE WOMAN'S EDUCATION UNION has an appreciative article on the works of the late Miss Toru Dutt. We give the following extract from it :

To give a few more words to the only work she has left to be known by we may observe that it is double wonder ; the writer a foreigner and an Oriental expresses herse lf, nay seems to *think* in English as one born to the langu age and belonging to the race Her poems would be beautiful as original compositions and yet so faithful are they as translations that as the *Examiner* has said if modern French literature were entirely lost it might not be impossible to reconstruct a great number of poems from this Indian version.

Miss Toru Dutt was an ornament to her sex in India.

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

WE HEAR that Babu Radhicaprosunno Mookerjea will be appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, 24-Pergunnahs. The selection is unexceptionable.

MAY WE enquire what orders, if any, have been passed by Government on Pundit Maheshchunder Nyaratna's scheme of rewards for students, who may pass at the Sanskrit Title Examination ? We hope the learned Pundit's scheme has not been shelved.

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WE HAVE received a circular letter addressed by the Indian Association to M.Ps. on the subject of the cost of the Affghan War. This circular has been issued opportunely.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Novye Vremia* (No. 336, 18th October,) writing "from the shores of the Caspian," says:

"The Turcomans have been in a state of unquiet One column, commanded by Lomakin did indeed march eastwards along the Persian frontier The advance of this column had doubtless a connection with the movements of the Turkestan troops It is said that the latter were ordered to reach the Oxus immediately south of Samarcand in order to secure the passage across the river at that point and to open direct relations with Afghanistan The Krasnovodsk column advancing first along the Atbrek and then along the Persian frontier was to have occupied several points on the way to Merv It is over 800 versts from the Caspian to Merv but no one will deny the importance of reaching that point The occupation of Merv would enable us to hold the Turcomans under thorough control because their lands would then be embraced by our forts We should then be able to open direct communications between Merv and Turkestan At present our southern frontier in Asia is not accurately defined as regards Khiva and Persia It is absolutely necessary to close the frontier by establishments on the Oxus and at Merv and it will be only after this has been effected that any serious advances towards Afghanistan and India can be contemplated

The best route to India is by way of the Caspian; unfortunately however, our means of transport across the sea are very deficient, and are being very slowly developed We have to create a fleet of steamers for without one it were difficult to transport troops We have at present only 20 steamers and schooners on the Caspian, whose burthen is only 3,280; five vessels average less than 100 lasts; five others between 100 and 150 lasts; four of them have a capacity under 200 lasts; and six vessels above 200 lasts Each schooner carries not more than 500 men One Cossack regiment with 500 horses requires four schooners for its transport: one regiment of infantry of three battalions requires no less than seven schooners."

A CORRESPONDENT complains that though the Rajhatti-Bunder Post Office in Moheshrekha Sub-division of the Howrah district has an income of nearly Rs. 50 per month (it receives and despatches on an average 500 covers each way daily), it has only one delivery peon, and the villages lying within its circle of delivery being within a radius of 6 miles are so irregularly served that no cover is received anywhere in less than six days from the date of arrival at the Post Office. We hope the postal authorities will enquire into the matter.

THERE WERE 407 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 23rd November, of which 209 were from fever, 21 from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 58 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were *still-born* and seven persons died from old age. The mortality among the non-Asiatics and mixed races was 24. The results shew a slight improvement upon the week preceding.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Govindchunder Ghose, Munsif of Serampore. He was a young man of about 35 years of age, and a judicial officer of great promise. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WE TAKE the following paragraph from the *Times* received by the last mail:

AN INDIAN BENEFACTRESS,—We recently announced the investiture of the Maharanee Surnomayee with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. This Bengalee lady, who has spent more than five lacs of rupees in one year for the promotion of education and the relief of distress in her own country, has just sent 2,000 rupees to the Boden Professor of Sanscrit (Professor Monier Williams) as a contribution towards the erection of the proposed Indian Institute at Oxford.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Sindia, as General of the British Army, has expressed a strong personal wish to come to Lahore at the psesent juncture to visit the Viceroy. We are glad to hear that His Highness' offer is likely to be accepted.

THE FOLLOWING lines are going the round of the papers as intended for the beautiful Mrs. Langtry:

"If all God's world a garden were,
And women were but flowers,
If men were bees that busied there,
Through endless summer hours,
O, I would hum God's garden through,
For honey, till I came to you."

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column announcing the establishment of a first class English School in this town. The school will be under excellent management.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for 1877-78. 2. The Annual Administration Report of the Cooch Behar State for 1877-78 3. Memorandum on the Indian Army viewed as a Question of Finance, Calcutta Central Press, Co. Ld. 1878. 4. The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sobha, October. 1878, Vol. II. No. 2 5. Journal of the National Indian Association, No, 98, November, 1878. 6. The Saddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy. Vol. 2, No. 9, September. 1878. 7. The Newspaper Specimen,—or a General Specimen Book of the Patent Hard Metal Printing Types, of Messrs. Charles Reed and Co., 8. Pathamala or Easy, Entertaining and Interesting Lessons in Bengali—By Damudar Mukhopadhya, Part II.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 25th November.—The European Press generally and the London papers approve of the promptitude shown in the British advance into Afghanistan, and express sympathy with successes achieved. The *Times* points out in a leading article that Afghan independence need not include retaining the present Ameer.

25th.—Lord Northbrook has written a letter to Lord Cranbrook, in which he declares the published account of the negotiations of 1873, with the Ameer incomplete and moves for production of further papers. Lord Cranbrook replying, says the account must necessarily be brief, but hoped Lord Northbrook would be satisfied that nothing had been withheld that could be fairly asked.

26th.—The Liberal party leaders have held a meeting to declare a portion of the Secretary of State of India's despatch which endeavours to fasten the responsibility of the Afghan war upon a former Government, inaccurate and incomplete. The Roumanian Government having positively refused to accept Dobrudscha upon any other terms than those of the Berlin Treaty, Russia ultimately yielded, and the Roumanian troops enter to-day.

28th.—*Times* publishes a letter from the Duke of Argyll on the Afghan question, as described in Lord Cranbrook's despatch. It declares this account of the 1873 negotiations suppresses the most important facts, and is entirely misleading; and says the Ameer, only through fear of Yakoob Khan, wished to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance which no sensible British Government could grant. His Grace admits that Cabul must not be subordinate to Russia.

28th.—This evening the Afghan official correspondence has been published; it commences with the accession of Shere Ali in 1863, and terminates with Lord Cranbrook's despatch of November 18th. A despatch of Lord Northbrook's, dated September 15th, 1873, states that the Ameer had interpreted the friendly assurances of Lord Lawrence and Earl Mayo as an obligation to comply with any request. Lord Northbrook removed this impression, and following on the Duke of Argyll's instructions, promised material assistance against any unprovoked aggression, the British Government judging the necessity of an *entente cordial*, provided the Ameer accepted the advice unconditionally. On January 22nd, 1875, a despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury proposed sending an agent to Herat to obtain better information about the country. Lord Northbrook objected that the time and circumstances were unsuitable. On November 19th the Marquis of Salisbury directed the despatch of a temporary mission to Cabul, but Lord Northbrook objected on the same grounds as before. The communications of Nawab Goolam Hoosein describes the Ameer as irritably expressing readiness to receive a mission, but procrastinating its reception. A letter from the Ameer, dated October 6th, complains of the harsh tone of the letters addressed to him, haste in sending a mission, and animosity shown, and concludes by leaving matters in the hands of God.

29th.—Official correspondence published contains despatches from Lord Northbrook to Cranbrook asked for as requisite to make account for the 1873 negotiations complete the *Times* reviewing correspondence condemns the policy of former Government, and praises that of present. The *Daily News* attributes imbroglio to Lord Salisbury's departure from the essential points of predecessor's policy.

St Petersburg, 28th November.—The papers here state that the Ameer has concentrated his forces at Cabul, which is strongly fortified.

Constantinople, 28th November.—News has arrived that the Turkish reserve troops have committed terrible massacres at Melnic in Macedonia.

Vienna, 23rd November.—The Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, replying to an interpellation of the Russian Ambassador that the troops are only bound to evacuate Turkish territory three months after the definitive treaty was concluded, and gave assurances that Austria intends the faithful fulfilment of Berlin Treaty, in accordance with the other Powers.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Thursday* the *5th Dec.* next, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Thermo-electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the *7th Inst.* next, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Carbonic anhydride.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1878.

THE WAR.

WE give in another column the war telegrams of last week. The official telegrams do not give full accounts. The truth, says the *Englishman*, regarding the operations in the Khyber is gradually coming out. We are told that the 2nd Brigade under Col. Tytler, "lost its way in the hills on the 21st instant, being probably misled by its Khaibari guides for their own purposes. It managed, however, by a happy accident, to get somewhere in the rear of Ali Musjid, and on the following morning, in its endeavour to recover its way, came right across the garrison of the Fort whilst retreating. The 1st Brigade appear to have lost themselves still more helplessly, and it was late in the evening, the day after the action at Ali Masjid, before they turned up, or their whereabouts became known." Our contemporary continues: "No anxiety, in the meantime, was felt for their safety; but as they had only two days' provisions with them, some apprehension was entertained lest they should be half starved. All is well, we suppose, that ends well; but with a different enemy, the consequences of this unfortunate blundering might have led to the entire force being cut up in detail. Regarding the action at Ali Masjid, our contemporary further hears that the heights were crowned by detachments from the 3rd Brigade about noon of the 21st. By three o'clock the enemy's position had been well shelled, and his fire ceased for a time. The infantry then advanced, and the firing, chiefly musketry, was renewed till dusk, when the force halted, it being thought unadvisable to advance further. The next morning it was found, as already reported, that the enemy had evacuated Ali Masjid, leaving their guns, all brass ones, and camp equipage behind them. Large quantities of ammunition, swords and rifles, were taken as well as fifty prisoners, all wounded. The whole of the fighting was done by the 3rd Brigade and part of the 4th."

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that the enemy handled their guns well, but they did not know how to make proper ammunition to serve them with, for their percussion shells would not explode, very few, if any; and their time-shells burst innocuous high up in the air. The writer continues:

The majority of the enemy seemed to be armed with Enfield Rifles, but breechloaders also were noticed (Sniders), and among the militia the ordinary Afghan flint-lock could be seen in its enormous length. About noon the heavy elephant battery came up into position and opened on the fort, while a second H.A. battery in the bed of the stream to the left attacked the works. The fire became hot, and shell after shell fell into the fort and next day it appeared that the buildings inside were a good deal knocked about. Fire at a long range was necessitated by the position of the enemy 300 and 400 yards up a steep hill. The action now became general skirmishing being steady, the 81st Foot, 14th Sikhs and 20th P.I. to the right with 51st 72nd Foot, P.I. to the left. The enemy's fire became weak, and towards the end of the afternoon our skirmishers had approached close to the works, but it became rapidly dark in the narrow valley enclosed by high hills, and the firing of the infantry ceased about 5 p.m. The militia of the Ameer still worked the heights of Rotas, and as it was now dark the assault was postponed. Shortly before Major Birch and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the 27th P.I. fell, and Captain Maclean of the 14th Sikhs was wounded. The troops bivouacked where they were, and cold it was. Our casualties this day were about 50 killed and wounded.

Presently the red watch-fires of the militia twinkled on Rotas, but there was silence in the works and in Ali Musjid. The enemy had obtained news of the advance of the 2nd Brigade over its most difficult and laborious path and like all Afghans anxious to have a clear line of retreat, determined to secure it before the time was too late. A universal stampede ensued during the night, and next morning found Ali Musjid and Rotas deserted. After firing a couple of shots, our troops took possession of the fort. Everything was found in the utmost confusion; arms, ammunition, posteens, tents, chogas, Korans pots and pans left behind in picturesque disorder; 22 guns are reported taken, chiefly 9-pounders; and a quantity of rifles, probably some of the very rifles given by us to the Ameer. The Afghans are however, said to have taken off with them a mountain battery which having been presented by us, now played on our troops from Rotas. The force remained on the 22nd at Ali Musjid, but firing further on in the Pass showed that the fugitives had been stopped. It is reported that this was actually the case and that after some fighting the 2nd Brigade captured 2 guns and made a number of prisoners. On the 23rd, part of the force advanced while the heavy battery, a European regiment and the 4th Goorkhas remained for the day at Ali Musjid. Of course the Afridis were not absent when there was a chance of loot, and whenever an unfortunate Cabuli fell into their hands, he was promptly stripped of all he had. Yesterday about 400 prisoners marched past Ali Musjid looking rather ragged and forlorn. They say they received about six (Cabulee) rupees a month, and had to find their own rations, but were clothed and had tents. Many of them had been pressed into the Ameer's service. It is report-

ed that Faiz Mahomed Khan has been taken prisoner, but it seems still doubtful whether the news is correct.

The Peshwar column has further occupied Dhaka. It is reported that on receipt of the news of the fall of Ali Masjid the Amir at once released Yakub Khan. The latter is said to have left Kabul, but whether his intention is to head the forces of the Amir against us or to come direct into Peshwar is not known.

The fall of Kapiyang is a small affair. It is a mud thanna, dignified with the name of a fort, which commands the passage of the Kurram. It was evacuated before the approach of our troops, only two children were found within the walls, peacefully cooking their meals. Both the Brigades of the Kurram force are concentrated near the Kurram Fort. The fort it is stated has been evacuated by the Amir's troops, who have retired to Pewar Kotal, and seem inclined, as far as rumours go, to make a stand there.

The question is what will be the ultimate destination of our troops. Will they proceed on or halt at some strong point for the winter? They must halt, otherwise the avenging weather will do the work of the enemy. It is a pity that such should be the case, for the advantage now gained could have been greatly improved, if our troops could pursue its march to Kabul without delay. But this is not practicable, and we must therefore stop somewhere till the spring arrives.

The advance against the Amir Shere Ali has made patent one fact, which is of great practical importance to us—we mean the extreme unpopularity of His Highness with his men. The border tribes seem to have generally befriended us. Many are with us and those that are not with us are not against us. This is a good sign. The object of our Government is to separate the Amir from his people. This has been the direct aim of the Viceroy's Proclamation, and the Generals are following the same course. The *Pioneer's* correspondent says that on the receipt of the fall of Ali Musjid General Roberts issued a Proclamation to the tribes on the Frontier, stating that the British Government was at war with the Amir and his army, but not with them. The result we are told has been excellent, for already supplies are being brought in, and there is promise of much more to come. If our Government can carry the tribes with it, its work will be much simplified. In the interests of the tax-payers we hope the war will be speedily brought to a conclusion. If Russia does not actively assist the Affghans, the Amir may soon come to terms.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AFFGHAN WAR.

IT IS a good sign of the *Times* that Mr. Gladstone continues to take an active interest in Indian affairs. In his address at Rhyl in Wales he spoke at length on the Affghan question. He reviewed the past and present aspects of the question. He asked—"What is the state of Afghanistan now, and what was the state when Her Majesty's present Government took into their hands the charge of public affairs?" He offered a glowing tribute of praise to the memory of Lord Mayo, though the latter did not belong to his party. He said: "We found the Indian policy of the country justly and wisely guided by a man who, though he did not belong to our political party—I mean Lord Mayo, yet was as honest and as good a Governor-General as ever held the high office of Viceroy of India. (Applause.) Within three or four months after we acceded to office, a meeting of the most friendly character was held at Umballa, where Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, and his favorite son stood upon the platform, as friends, by the side of Lord Mayo. Lord Mayo, at a fixed point in the proceedings, produced a jewelled sword and handed it to Shere Ali, and said, "I trust your Highness will use this sword with effect against your enemies," and Shere Ali replied "I will use it against every enemy of the Queen of England." ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) That was the state of feeling—that was the state of affairs—which prevailed at the commencement of our government on the north-western frontier of India, and that was the state of affairs when we handed them over to the charge of our successors in office." With all deference to Mr. Gladstone we submit that this was mere rhetorical flourish. It is quite true that the Amir Shere Ali professed the greatest friendship for our Government when he came to meet Lord Mayo at Umballa. He came with high hopes; he had much faith in the honor and resources of our Government; he was convinced that it was friendly to him, and that if it would give him an assurance of its protection, he might sit secure on his throne. He, therefore, asked for a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with our Government. But what did Lord Mayo say? He would not enter into such a treaty. He loaded him with sweet words, arms and gold But that would not take off the load from the Amir's mind. He felt that he was leaning on a broken reed. He had two dangers to guard against. In the first place he apprehended a war of succession at home. In the second place he was full of misgivings and mistrust as to the designs of Russia about Afghanisthan. He therefore returned home disappointed and crest-fallen. Of course Lord Mayo was not to blame for this untoward result. The wire was pulled from London, and he simply played the part allotted to him. If he had been allowed his own way, he would have probably secured the location of British Residents at Kandhahar, Herat, and Kabul, and thus obtained the footing for which the present war has been undertaken. The Amir was then just in such a frame of mind that if he could get a guarantee from our Government for protection, he would have readily made the concession in question. But Lord Mayo had no power to give such a guarantee, and the Amir necessarily carried a conviction that he had not much hope of active assistance from this quarter. Mr. Gladstone did not chose to tell us what share his Cabinet had in this action. It was not therefore quite fair on his part to say that he handed over the charge of affairs to his successor with an Affghan policy satisfactory on all points.

Mr. Gladstone next passed on to the present position of things. He asked how has the change been brought about, and what is the satisfactory issue of any quarrel of this nature? He then went on:

> Even if you are driven into it, on the clearest grounds of justice and of necessity, it must be regarded as a great calamity to the country and to all concerned. But now, when the prospect held out is this—I am now speaking the language of the supporters of the Government—that "an intolerable affront has been inflicted upon us; we must proceed to seek humiliatory vengeance," and when there appears to be a great leaning to the counsels of those who state that our frontier ought to be on the north of Afghanistan and not on the south, and that Afghanistan ought to be a part of the British dominions, is it possible to conceive a more dismal prospect? (Hear, hear.) Here are 4,000,000 of the wildest, most fickle, I am afraid many would add most faithless, but undoubtedly of the bravest and most warlike people in the world, dwelling many of them in inaccessible passes, others in valleys to which access is very difficult, in consequence of their mountain barriers; and it is actually proposed by those who seemed to desire to bring you into conflict with Russia, that you should enter into that conflict with these Afghan subjects, with their mountains in their rear. (Laughter.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, I know not who this change has been brought about. I do not undertake to pronounce an opinion upon a case with respect to which it appears to me that information is studiously and needlessly withheld. (Hear, hear,)

Since Mr. Gladstone's speech the Indian Minister's Despatch on the Affghan question has been published, and it shews how the change of policy has been brought about. Mr. Gladstone added, "this I know, that the honour and interests of England ought to be maintained and must be maintained." This is the kernel of the question. Both parties agree that the honor and interests of England should and must be maintained, but Lord Beaconsfield takes one view and Mr. Gladstone another. There is no hope of agreement between them on this cardinal point. Mr. Gladstone does not approve of the military occupation of Quetta. He cited Lord Lawrence in support of his position. Quetta, Lord Lawrence holds, is a place not within the frontier of British India, but considerably beyond it. One of the mountain passes through which we should have had to invade Afghanistan in case of a quarrel is that of Bolan. Quetta is on the other side of that pass, so we have removed that mountain barrier which at that point was in the way of our invading Afghanistan, and we have placed ourselves at the point nearer to the territories of the Ameer with an armed force. Mr. Gladstone remarked: "Now, I want to know whether if one of you were in the position of the Ameer you would regard that as a hostile step, or whether you would not? You would very naturally ask yourself what business the English had at Quetta. You might be led to suspect that it was with a view to establishing military and political control over Afghanistan. That appears to be the opinion of Lord Lawrence; and what I say is this, can it be shown that this occupation did not give just cause of offence and of apprehension to the Ameer of Afghanistan? (Hear, hear.) If it can, well and good; but if not, there does not seem to be great cause for complaint in the steps he has taken. (Cheers.) The only reply to this I think I have seen is that Quetta is not in the territories of another Power; but that is not the point. The point is this—that we have gone out of our own frontier to occupy a military position nearer his frontier, and giving us a greater control over his dominions; and it is with respect to that that we are entitled to put the question and ask the Government whether the occupation of Quetta is not to be regarded as a cause of alarm and apprehension by the Ameer." True, but the occupation of Quetta had excited little attention in England. The British nation by its silent acquiescence had ratified the action of the Government of India. And to tell the truth if England wishes to have a hold upon Affghansthan, it must have a clear way to advance upon it in case of emergency. This measure would not however have been necessary, if Russia had not shewn an earnestness in strengthening her position in Affghanisthan. Mr. Gladstone said:

> It is said that the Ameer commits offence by refusing to receive our envoy and consenting to receive one from Russia; but if he does commit offence by receiving an envoy from Russia, are we entitled to say to require, that we shall put officers of ours to supervise the internal affairs of Afghanistan? But perhaps it is not easy for the Ameer to refuse to receive an envoy, for Russia has not got a military position at Quetta; he has no reason to suppose that Russia threatens his independence. If there is offence committed, the principal offender is Russia. And here I must tell you that, in the time of the late Government, these subjects were under our attention; an agreement was come to between us that, with a view of establishing the most friendly relations between the countries, Russia should abstain from exercising all influence in Afghanistan. Now, you will say, how can she reconcile that agreement with sending an envoy to Afghanistan? and, so far as my information goes at present, I cannot answer it. I consider it to be inconsistent with that understanding. But I want to know to what Russia was subjected; and what I am afraid of is that when she is challenged on that subject she will open up a chapter of complaints against the British Government and the British Ambassador at Constantinople and that some of these complaints it may be very difficult to answer. The Czar may say "As long as you were willing to be friends with me I was willing to be friends with you;" he made that engagement under the late Government, and he kept the engagement under the late Government. (Cheers.) The relations of the two countries in Central Asia when we were driven from office were relations very different from what they are now; and how did this come about but as the proceeds of the policy to which as Liberals we have objected, and which I hope will receive the final and effectual sentence from the voice of the people at the next election? If there was any offence in receiving a Russian Embassy, it was Russia in sending it that was the greater offender, and the weak, feeble Power, in comparison, in receiving it was the lesser. But it appears that, even with the chivalrous character and spirit with which the present Government have been almost bursting for several years, they are going to call, not Russia, the greater Power, to account for a breach of faith, but they say of the Ameer of Afghanistan, "we will invade him and take possession of his country in consequence of what he has done unless he submits to the demand which we make."

Will Mr. Gladstone justify a war with Russia for breach of engagement? We fear not. Mr. Gladstone thus dwelt on the liability for the cost of the Affghan war:

"In considering the application of justice to this question we must recollect not only justice as between the British Empire and Afghanistan, but justice as between the several members of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) Justice to India must be remembered (hear, hear) as well as justice to Afghanistan. Now, the rule has been that India should be charged with the defence of India, and I think any man will say that that principle is a rational principle, but that the defence of India means really the defence of India upon principles known to our former practice and according to the interpretation of common sense. (Hear, hear.) But if you choose to set up for yourselves imagenary dangers; if you chose to fashion for yourselves overruling policies; if under the name of defending India we are to give scope to theories of dominion; if we are to allow ourselves to be driven into lifting up our arms upon alarms that warrant not measures of such responsibility, then the imposing of the costs of these proceedings upon India would be an injustice as monstrous as is recorded in the history of the world (cheers); and the people of this country, in the interval between this time and the general election, must or ought to take it into their consideration that if they are determined to play these wild games of politics unknown to our fathers, unknown to our best statesmen, hatched in adventurous and imaginative brains (laughter and cheers), they must be content themselves to pay the charge which the adoption of such principles may entail upon them."

We entirely concur. The Affghan war has been undertaken for the exigencies of the European policy of England. It cannot be denied that the object of this war is to keep Russia out of Affghansthan, and the cost of fulfilling that object ought in equity to be borne by England. If Affghanisthan or Russia had invaded India, then the Indian exchequer should have borne the cost of the defence. But this is a war beyond the frontier of India, and under the Parliamentary Statute India is not bound to pay the cost of such a war. We do hope that Mr. Gladstone will lend his powerful voice to the solution of this question of the cost of the Affghan war on a fair and equitable basis. India is feeble; it is unrepresented in Parliament; it must therefore look to leaders of the English nation like *Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fawcett* for justice.

THE AMIR SHERE ALI.

IN 1872 the *Times* published a remarkable letter from the Amir Shere Ali, to the Acting Viceroy of India, on the assassination of Lord Mayo. We give it below:

"After expressions of sorrow and affliction, be it known to your friendly heart that I have just been shocked to hear the terrible and mournful tidings of the death of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

"By this terrible and unforeseen stroke my heart has been overwhelmed with grief and anguish, for it can scarce occur again in days so out of joint as these that the world will see another so universally beloved and esteemed for his many high and excellent qualities as him who is now in the spirit-land.

"All great and wise men have ever regarded this transitory world as a resting-place for a single night or as an overflowing and changing stream, and have never ceased to remind their fellows, that they must pass beyond it and leave all behind them. It is, therefore, incumbent on men not to fix their affections on perishable things during the course of other short lives which are, as it were, a loan to them from above

"Not remains to the friends and survivors of him who is gone from among us but patience and resignation.

"The unvarying friendship and kindness displayed towards me by him who is now no more, had induced me to determine if the affairs of Afghanistan at the time permitted the step, to accompany His Excellency on his return to England, so that I might obtain the gratification of a personal interview with Her Majesty the Queen, and derive pleasure from travelling in the countries of Europe. Before the eternally predestined decrees, however, men must bow silence.

"A crooked and perverse fate always interferes to prevent the successful attainment by any human being of his most cherished desire. What more can be said or written to express my grief and sorrow?

"It is my earnest wish that your Excellency, wherever you may be, will in future communicate to me accounts of your health, and inform me of your name and titles, that I may be enabled to address my letters correctly."

This letter is a fair index to the state of the Amir's mind in 1872. It shews what a deep impression had Lord Mayo made upon the Amir by his dignified bearing, frankness and geniality. It is not given to every Governor-General to draw to his person the respect and affection of the great chiefs, who rule the Native States of India. If there was an Indian statesman, for whom the Native Princes would lay down their very lives, it was Lord Canning, but his Lordship had opportunities for demonstrating his feeling towards them. Lord Mayo had not similar opportunities, but his genial intercourse with the Native Princes personally made a profound impression upon them. Whether they liked his policy or not, they undoubtedly liked the man, and if on any matter there was a difference between the words and actions of Lord Mayo, they invariably attributed it to bad counsel or overruling influence in England. In the case of the Amir Shere Ali this was well understood. His Highness had but one opinion about the good will of Lord Mayo towards him. He believed in the perfect sincerity of the late Viceroy, and if his Lordship could not carry out all that he wished, it was simply because he was not independent. He must obey the orders of the Home Government. And when the Amir went away from Umballa, he certainly carried a disappointed heart, but his personal feeling towards Lord Mayo was one of the highest regard and attachment. And this feeling received an eloquent expression in the letter we give above.

The question is—could not our Government have enlisted the same feeling of confidence and attachment in the Amir on its own side? If its representative could win his heart, why could it not itself do the same? The Amir, notwithstanding all that is now said to his disadvantage, was always friendly to our Government. He may be wily; he may be fickle; he may be cruel; he may be faithless; he may be haughty; he may be self-seeking; but until lately he shewed the utmost readiness to conciliate us, to befriend us, to live in peace and amity with us, to respect us, to take our advice and to follow it. All that he wanted was an assurance from our Government that it should give him an assurance of its protection in case of need. He was alive to the gravity of his situation. He was well aware that his Sirdars and subjects were not always trustworthy. They might raise their hands against him at any time. Then again the Russians had an eye upon his territory, and he had not the strength to oppose them. He was therefore solicitous of an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government. But our Government would not listen to his application. Lord Mayo refused it. It was renewed in 1873, when Lord Northbrook was at the helm of affairs, and then too it was refused. Thus the British Government pursued a course of policy, which he felt would eventuate in his humiliation, and from that time he became alarmed and distrustful of our Government. He might have yielded in 1869 or 1873 to the proposal to locate British Residents in his territory, but after the adjudication of the Seistan quarrel and the military occupation of Quetta he could not be expected to do so. No wonder then that he refused the terms proposed at the Peshwar conference and declined to receive Sir Neville Chamberlain in his court. It is clear that he has now got an ally in the Czar, and so he has presented a bold, not to say, insulting front to our Government. It is a pity that one, who was such a staunch friend in 1872, should have been converted into an implacable enemy in 1878. This change is due certainly to our vacillating, short-sighted, and ungenerous policy.

A NEW MARTIAL LAW.

THE Commander-in Chief is credited with the introduction of a new martial law on the Frontier. As the *Englishman* points out, "owing to the arbitrary and impolitic action of the Commander-in-Chief, which has restricted all telegraphic information regarding the military operations in the Khaibar to that derived through official channels, the picture which, four days after the event, we are able to form of the affair at Ali Musjid, is still but an imperfect one. Had the accounts to hand been from independent sources, we should have been content to defer comment pending the receipt of fuller details; but the official stamp which they bear confers upon the numerous omissions and obscurities that mark them a significance which challenges criticism." According to the *Pioneer* His Excellency has gone further. He has put an embargo upon the Post Office. Our contemporary says: "What his orders are one can only guess by the results, but one entirely private letter received by an officer at Allahabad from his son with the Peshwar force, and posted at Jumrood shortly before the advance, has been kept back, as the post marks show, for five days. As for our own correspondents and friends at the front, they might as well be in the Bastile, for all the signs of life we can obtain from them. The idiotcy of all this, considering the nature of the operations to be undertaken, the force appointed to carry them out, and the sort of enemy under treatment, would be ludicrous if it were not so profoundly irritating." Again: "To tamper with the Post Office and seize the telegraphs may be a perfectly legitimate thing for Government to do in a great State emergency. The absurdity of the present proceeding turns on the disproportion between the thing done and the motive. Sir Frederick Haines is burning down a house to roast an egg. Ultimate complications with Russia may convert the present campaign into the beginning of a great war. But until those complications ensue, it is not a great war—merely a frontier difficulty with a weak uncivilised State, claiming no pompous treatment. The notion of stopping young officers' letters to their fathers, lest the mighty designs in the brain of the Commander-in-Chief should in that way filter round to the Ameer of Cabul, and render it impossible for Sam Browne to win his way to Jellalabad—is absolutely childish."

We entirely concur. We do not understand why the Commander-in-Chief has issued these orders. All India, aye, all Europe is anxious to know how things are getting on on the Frontier. The Government, we have no doubt, is supplying correct news, but the public have naturally a suspicion that perhaps the whole truth is not let out. Consequently Government telegrams are largely discounted by the public. It is suspected that probably the Government is publishing so much as suits its own purpose and is withholding the rest. The public may be doing an injustice to Government in harboring such a suspicion. But they would like to have information from independent sources. The Government is unnecessarily inviting suspicion upon its proceedings. It is of the utmost importance that there should be no exaggeration of the events now enacted on the frontier. If the Government gags the press in the way it is doing, it will only be attaching an importance to bazar gossip, which is often idle, untrue, and mischievous. The suppression of private news tends to foster a belief that the Government fears to face the truth. We for one think that a powerful Government like ours cannot do a greater wrong to itself than to suppress information through independent sources in this fashion. There can be no comparison between the resources of our Government and those of the Amir, and hitherto things have gone on entirely to our advantage. If plain unvarnished statements from independent correspondents had appeared, they would have commanded public confidence. If there were errors or exaggerations in such statements, there would be the official telegrams to correct them. But it is one thing to correct private statements and another thing to suppress them altogether. Of course the management of the campaign is left in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, but surely the Viceroy ought to control such matters as the publication of news. We cannot believe that Lord Lytton would shut out the light of publicity. His Excellency has himself made arrangements for the publication of authentic news. It would be inconsistent with his policy if he should declare that no news should be communicated to the public except through the Government sieve. Enterprising newspapers would be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain full accounts of the events through their own agency. This is an opportunity, which does not always occur, and why should they be deprived of the privilege of employing their own resources for the benefit of their constituents? We have seen how enterprise has rewarded some of the English journals in the Crimean war of 1853, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and the Turko-Russian war of 1877. Why should the Indian Press be placed at a disadvantage in respect to the Anglo-Affghan war? If the object of the Commander-in-Chief was to keep back information regarding forward movements, an arrangement could have been easily come to with newspaper correspondents on the subject. Besides, we are told that the special correspondents of the English journals have not been subject-

ed to this restriction, and that the Indian press alone has been gagged. Thus all things considered the policy of the Commander-in-Chief is unreasonable, impolitic, and arbitrary, and we hope the Viceroy will countermand it.

THE NIZAM AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE *Pioneer* makes an important announcement to the effect that "the Nizam's Government has been as cordial as that of any other Native State in offering to contribute troops for the service of the Government of India, in its campaign against Afghanistan. Indeed, we believe that its offers were made very early in the proceedings, and that before the crisis actually came on, Sir Salar Jung proposed to put the whole of the Nizam's army at the service of the Government of India. The thanksof the Government were conveyed to him in return, but he was not called upon to supply a contingent." Again, "at a later date, Sir Salar Jung communicated with the Resident, repeating his offer, and expressing his own readiness to accompany the Hyderabad force to the scene of action if necessary. Sir Salar Jung's colleague, the Ameer Kabir, expressed a similar desire, and both ministers appear to have been sincerely anxious to make good their offers." The colleague of Sir Salar Jung has also offered his personal services. We are told that "not only is the Ameer Kabir, Sir Salar Jung's colleague, inspired with a desire to prove his loyalty by accompanying a Hyderabad force to the war, but both of his sons, Nawabs Khoorshed Jah and Ikbaludowla, share their father's sentiments. In the same way the nephew of Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mukramudowla, a youth of intelligence and advanced ideas—is anxious to find an opportunity of doing service to the British Government in the present war." Nothing could be more gratifying than this announcement. We all remember how our Government has latterly treated the Nizam's Government. Nothing could be more unreasonable and irritating than the correspondence which passed between Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Foreign Office, and Sir Salar Jung about the visit of the young Nizam to Bombay, to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Minister represented that the Nizam was very delicate, subject to constant attacks of illness, that in the opinion of His Highness's physicians the journey might do him harm, and that his grandmother and mother were very apprehensive on that score. Neither would Mr. Saunders nor the Foreign Office listen to this representation; it was insinuated to be a mere excuse; it was attributed to some political feeling at the bottom, perhaps to a senseless pride. Sir Salar Jung protested but in vain. We have read the correspondence on the subject, and we must candidly confess that we could scarcely conceive a more littleness of mind than what was exhibited by the representative of the Government of India. Then came the visit of Sir Salar Jung to England. He was received there with befitting honors. He introduced to Her Majesty's Government the subject of the restoration of the Berars on the recommendation, it was currently believed, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Government of India was furious on this point. It protested that he should have been allowed by the Secretary of State to open the Berar question without coming through the usual course. Sir Salar Jung was consequently shut up. Next the appointment of an English gentleman as Private Secretary to the Minister attracted the notice of the Government of India. This gentleman was a *facile princeps* in political correspondence. Under instructions from Sir Salar Jung he wrote some inconvenient letters to the Government of India, which it did not like, and the result was that this gentleman was removed from his office. All these episodes could not of course be pleasant to the Nizam's Government, but its loyalty to the Paramount Power is unshaken. When Native troops were despatched from India for purposes of the threatened Russian war, the Nizam's Government placed the services of its contingent at the disposal of our Government. It has done the same in view of the Affghan war. In fact the offer made by the Nizam's Government was one of the earliest. This offer has a deep political significance, which our Government will not doubtless overlook. The Nizam of Hyderabad is the first Mahomedan Prince in India. And he has not hesitated to lend his troops to the British Government to fight one of the first Mahomedan Powers in Asia. The attitude assumed by the Nizam's Government may be taken as an index to Mahomedan feeling on the subject. The Amir Shere Ali has evidently no influence in India. He receives little sympathy from the Mahomedans of India, for if he had such sympathy the first Mahomedan Prince of India would not have openly come forward to fight him. The friendship of the Nizam in a conflict with a powerful Mahomedan chief like the Amir is thus a moral gain of great value.

But we are surprised to learn that the Government of India does not like to avail itself of the offer made by the Nizam's Government. "So far the Government of India," says the *Pioneer*, "appears to have thought the Nizam's dominions rather too remote from the scene of operations for its troops to play a part in a war beyond the Himalayas. It is true that a Madras brigade has been summoned to the Indus, but to summon a Hyderabad contingent as well, would be going a step further in the direction of expending preparations that have really been made on too extensive a scale as it is." We do hope that the Government of India will not persist in this resolution. As our contemporary says, "there would be a peculiar advantage to be scored by accepting, in some form, the offers Sir Salar Jung has made. Firstly if a great Native State wishes to give a visible sign of its genuine loyalty to the Empress, it seems a pity that so praiseworthy an impulse should be baulked. But beyond this there are considerations in the present case which would make the public co-operation of the Nizam in the retributory war against the Ameer of Cabul, peculiarly desirable. Hyderabad is the State to which the Mahomedans of India chiefly look up, and though the upper classes of the Mahomedan population may need no external argument to recommend the identification of their interests at all times with those of the British Government, the bulk of the Mahomedan lower classes throughout the Empire would undoubtedly be struck by the spectacle of Hyderabad troops voluntarily pressing forward to fight side by side with our own against an enemy who, himself a Mahomedan prince, loses his claim to their sympathy directly he become, for political reasons, the enemy of our common Sovereign. It would be unnecessary to incur the expense, or to call on Hyderabad to incur the expense, of moving any large body of troops up north, but the political significance of a small contingent would be the same as that of a large one." We entirely concur. Our Government will commit a grave mistake if it should reject the Nizam's offer. The only objection that we can see is expense. But the bill for the Affghan war cannot but be heavy, and surely the expense of conveying the Nizam's contingent wont make much difference. We do not say that the whole contingent should be accepted. A selection should be made, and placed under proper command. When the proffers of the Punjab chiefs and other Native Princes have been accepted, it would be a great slight to the Nizam if his offer should be rejected. The Government of India ought to welcome the offer, for as we have remarked above it has a moral value of its own, which cannot fail to strike the Mahomedan mind. It is observable that the attitude of the Native Princes in this crisis cannot but have a good effect upon Russia. The enemies of the British Government had been busy in circulating all sorts of rumours about the state of native feeling in India. It was insinuated that the moment a war will be declared against Affghanisthan the native Princes will rise against the British Government. But what do the facts shew? The Native Princes far from moving against the British Government have offered their own troops to it to fight the Amir. Is not this the best refutation of the alleged ill-feeling against our Government?

DENOMINATIONALIZATION IN EDUCATION.

WE have been not a little surprised to hear that an attempt is being made to introduce denominationalization in education in India. The Government is about to establish some Railway schools for Eurasians in Behar, and the Lord Bishop has moved the Government of India to appoint a Christian Inspector for these schools. The Government of India has accordingly directed the Government of Bengal to comply with the suggestion of the Lord Bishop, and Mr. Garrett, we hear, will be appointed Inspector of these Christian schools in addition to his present duties. We have nothing to say against Mr. Garrett personally, but the question involved is one of principle. If a Christian officer is to be employed to inspect these Eurasian schools in Behar, the question will arise why should not a similar inspection be provided for other Eurasian schools, and if for Eurasian schools why not for missionary schools, where the same religion is taught? In the same way may not the Hindus and Mahomedans claim a similar arrangement for their schools? The question is thus one of principle but it is not new. It was raised by the Secretary of State more than fifteen years ago at the instance of the Exeter Hall party, But the Government of Bengal was then firm, and the powerful reasoning of Mr. Atkinson, the late Director of Public Instruction, carried the day. Mr. Atkinson urged that the State in India had no religion of its own, that the Government inspection of schools did not embrace religious instruction, that the grant-in-aid was given for secular education, and that it would not therefore be consistent with the policy of religious neutrality followed by Government to look to the religion of the inspectors for the inspection of schools. What peculiarity is there in the Eurasian schools, which suggests the application of a different principle to them? Under the rules of Government it is not the duty of the Inspector to supervise religious instruction, and if it is necessary that such supervision should be exercised either a local Committee may be appointed, or the district Chaplains may be charged with the work. There are several European schools in Calcutta, but who supervizes religious instruction imparted in them? Not the Government inspector. Why should a different course be adopted in regard to Eurasian schools in Behar? Surely the principle ought not to be reversed because a Lord Bishop wishes it. The highest Indian functionary had wished a reversal of the principle in respect of missionary schools, but the Government of Bengal had successfully withstood the pressure. Are we to be told that Sir Ashley Eden will as Lieutenant Governor concede what he would not and did not concede as Secretary to the Bengal Government?

If denominationalization be once introduced in education in India, it will lead to endless complications. There are Christian schools all over the country, and to be consistent, the Government must employ Christian Inspectors for Christian schools, Hindu Inspectors for Hindu schools, and Mahomedan Inspectors for Mahomedan schools. It must then bid farewell to its cherished principle of religious neutrality in public instruction. Apart from the question of increase of expense, which must be incurred, if denominational inspectors are to be maintained for denominational schools, the axe would be laid at the root of the educational policy of Government. And we do hope that the Government will not commit itself without a full and deliberate consideration of all the bearings of the question. In the first place it is always a moot question whether the Government is justified in appropriating the revenues contributed by Hindus and Mahomedans to the religious education of Christians or to the diffusion of Christian Education among the natives of this country, which has for its primary object the subversion of their national religion. Some of the highest Indian statesmen have from time to time protested against this measure, but the Government has taken shelter under the plea that aid is given for secular education, and that the cost of religious instruction should be provided by those to whom the school may belong, but this is neither here nor there. It cannot be denied that the primary object of the Christian or Missionary schools is religious instruction, and as the State professes religious neutrality in matters of education, with what consistency can the Government justify the appropriation of the public revenue, contributed

chiefly by Hindus and Mahomedans, to the support of Christian schools? But the proposed measure goes further. In according aid to Christian schools, the Government has left religious instruction in the hands of the managers of Christian schools, but it now proposes to employ Christian inspectors for the supervision of Christian schools. Once this principle is recognized, it must classify the different inspectors according to the denominations of schools, and then the education charter of the country must be revised in contravention of the Queen's Proclamation, which declares that no distinction of color or creed shall be made in State employ. The Lord Bishop's proposal is merely the thin end of the wedge.

ROMANISM.

THE WHITEHALL REVIEW publishes a remarkable list of the most notable converts to the Roman Catholic Church for the past thirty-three years, that is to say since the day when Dr. Newman led the way in 1845. This list includes gentlemen and ladies of all classes. We give the list below as a curiosity:—

A.

The Earl of Ashburnham. John Bridge Aspinall, Q C Recorder of Liverpool. Rev. W H Anderton MA Fellow of University College Oxford; Vicar of St., Mary's Leicester. A Jesuit. Rev. T. W. Allies, MA Fellow of Waltham College, Oxford; chaplain to the Bishop of London. Author of "The Church of England cleared from the charge of Schism," "The See of St. Peter &c &c. William E Addis Bernard Addis Rev. George Akers MP (Oxford). HA Ardon Frederic Antrobus Commander Algar RN Rev. J Algar MA Fellow of University College Oxford. Thomas Arnold MA (Oxford) youngest son of Dr. Arthur of Rugby. ArthurA' Beckett. Chisholm Anstey some time MP and Attorney General Hong Kong. Miss Aglionby Anne wife of the 7th Duke of Argyll. Rev. George Angus MA Priest Miss Anderson daughter daughter of Sir George Anderson Governor of Ceylon. Revt Septimus Andrews MA Vicar of Market Harbro' A priest. Lady A Acheson Lady O Acheson Lady Arundell sister of the first Duke of Buckingham and wife of the 10th Lord Arundell of Wardour.

B.

The Marquis of Bute Rev. Stuart Eeve Bathurst MA Fellow of Beauchamp and nephew of Bishop of Norwich A priest John Edward Bowden author of the Memoirs of Father Faber A priest Charles Henry Bowden A priest Henry G. Sebastian Bowden A priest John Bethell brother Lord Westbury Rev. GFL Bampfield BA late scholar of Lincoln College Oxford A priest Sir John Croker Barrow Bart. Rev. Henry Bedford MA St. Peter's College Cambridge; Curate of St. John's Hoxton Fd Burnand author of "Happy Thoughts" &c &c. Henry Bellingham eldest son of Sir Alan Bellingham Bart of Castle Bellingham County Louth. EG Kirwan Browne Curate at Bawdsey Norwich. Sir George Bowyer Bart MP Arthur Bovill nephew of Lord Justice Bovill Rev. Richard Brundritt MA Christ College Cambridge A priest F Bown MA A priest Edmund RP Bastard MA Bullion College Oxford; Kitley Devon Rev CB Bridges MA Oriel College Oxford A Jusuit Robert Brothwaite BA (Oxford), barrister-at-law Isabella wife of 8th Baron Beaumont and daugher of 3rd Baron Kilmaine Henry 9th Baron Beaumont WH Brown D L (London Rev. W H Bliss Magdalen College Oxford Rector of Hincksy Miss Tatton Browne Edward Badeley) MA and QC Serjeant Bellasis Professor Bariff MA Caius College Cambridge Rev. Robert Belaney MA St. Catherine's College Cambridge; Vicar of Arlington A priest Digby Boycott. Rev. G Butler MA Magdalen Hall Oxford Curate at Ruardean A Cistercian monk Rev. WRB Brownlow MA Trinity College Cambridge A priest Richard Bradshaw of Erwood Hall Buxton James Burns publisher Charles Alban Buckler architect Albert Buckler now a Dominican monk E mund Buckler do Reginald Buckler do Rev. Thomas Jones Burton Curate at St. Paul's Brompton Rev. Thomas Burton MA Cambridge Curate at St. James's Enfield A priest JG Biggar MP Captain and Mrs Boetler Rev. JCM Bllew the elocutionist. The Duchess of Buccleuch David Hunter Blair Miss Emily Bowles author of several popular stories. Richard Burchett late head master of South Kensington Art Schools Captain Antony Butler A Jesuit Rev. B H Birks Curate at Arley A priest. Rev. H Bittleston MA St. John's College Oxford. Lewin Bowring CB son of Sir John Bowring Bengal CS Private Sectetary to Lord Canning FE Bridgett St. Peter's College Cambridge William Hamilton Bodley Queen's College cambridge Henry Bacchus Corpus christi college cambridge A priest. H Bayley St. John's College cambridge A priest Rev. W Bell St. John's college cambridge Rev. F Balston MA christ church Oxford Rev, Frederick De Bethem christ college cambridge A Jesuit Rev. T Bowdler Curate of Tennison Chapel Rev. F S B wles MA Exeter college Oxford WH Buckle controller of custom Walter Buckle Exeter college Gxford A priest Rev. Robert Butler MA Brasenose College Oxford A priest George Frederic Ballard Worcestor college Oxford A priest Lieutenant Bastard RN Mattenant Bridges a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* W Bagshawe Qc county court Judge The countness Downger of clare Lord Courtenay Rev. Henry James Coleridge MA Fellow of Oriel college Oxford Scholar of Trinity and brother of Lord Coleridge A Jesuit Rev. GL Crawley MA Christ church Oxford curate of St. Saviour's Leeds A priest Frederick Capes Proctor NS Coward (Trinity Hall cambridge HM inspector of schools AJ christie MA Fellow of Oriel College Oxford A Jesuit, Rev. Edward Caswall MA Brasenose college Oxford curate at Stratford-under-the-castle A priest Rev. Yerney Cave-Browne-Cave Bart. A priest. Arthur B Cumberlege Trinity College cambridge. A priest Lady Chatterton Captain Cooper RN Rev. John Somers Cocks Rector of Sheviock Exeter Rev. Danvers clarke MA Execter college Oxford Richard Clarke MA Fellow of St. John's college Oxford Rev. R A coffin christ church Oxford Rector of St. Maey Magdalon's Oxford A priest Rev. AE coffin Magdalen college Oxford Rev. H Coombes curate of St. Saviour's Leeds William chatto MA Emanuel college cambridge Built Catholic church at Torquay Rev. C Cholmondeley Balliol College Oxford Rev. GF Case MA Brasenose College Oxford Curate of All Saints Margaret Street Rev. H G Coope MA Christ church Oxford JJ Cadman BA Worcester College Oxford Mrs Ross Church (Florence Marryat) Miss Cusack niece of Sir Ralph Cusack known in Catholic literature as "The Nun of Kenmare". Rev. C W Cavendish Rector of Casterton.

D.

The Earl of Denbigh. The late countess of Denbigh Rev. Nicholas Darnell MA Fellow of New College Oxford; son of the Rector of Stanhope A priest Lady Alice wife of count Stuart d'Albanie and daughter of 17th Earl of Erroll. Edward Heneage Dering of the Coldstream Guards. JB Dalgairns MA Exeter college Oxford An eminent writer in the *Contemporary Review* and elsewhere A priest.
Lord Archibald Douglas, son of 7th Marquis of Queensberry A priest. Lady Gertrude Douglas. Dr. Duke, of St. Leonard's. Captain Dashwood, of Torquay. Sir Charls Douglas, author of "Long Resistance and Ultimate Conversion." Lady Douglas, Sir Vere de Vere, Bart. Aubrey de Vere, the poet. Stephen de Vere, some time MP. for Limerick. The late Lady de Trafford. C. Devas, MA, Balliol College, Oxford. Ambrose Phillipps de Lisle of Garendon Park and Grace Dieu Manor Leicestershire. Kenelm H Digby Trinity College, Cambridge author of "The Broadstone of Honour" &c. Rev. F Dykes MA. Clare College Cambridge Curate at Hull A Jesuit. Captain Dewell Jesuit Lay Brother Rev. Edward J Cesne DCL Fellow of All Souls' College Oxford; Recto of Lewknor. T D Dove Emmanuel College camb. J H Dale Trinity college camb. Rev. W Dodsworth, B D camb Vicar of Christ church St Pancras. J Douglas BA christ Church Oxford A Priest H Denny St. John's college Oxford. Sir charles and Lady d'Albiac Joseph Davenport BA Jesus college camb C De Barry Weston Hall Warwickshire.

E

The Lord Emly some time Postmaster-General. W Martin Edmonds Trinity College cambridge. E Wyatt-Elgell. Rev. John charles Earle, B A Oxford Curate at Ogar; Author of Poems. V D H Carey Elwes, Billing Hall Northamptonshire. Rev. Edgar E Estcourt M A Exeter College Oxford Curate at Cirencester A priest and canon.

F.

Alexander G Fullerton some time Attache at the French Embassy. Lady Georgina Fullerton sister of the present Earl Granville. George Lane Fox jun Bramham Yorkshire. Rev. Frederick W Faber Fellow of University College Oxford; Rector of Elton founder of the Brompron Oratory and a voluminous writer. Rev. El. Bowless Knottesford Fortescue M A. Dean of St. Niman's, Perth. Miss Froude niece of the historian. Hon. Mrs. Percy Fitzgerald daughter of 10th Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. Henry Foley solicitor A Jesuit Lay Brother Dr. Fincham M A St John's college Oxford. Rev. Henry Formby MA Brasenose college, Oxford Rector of Ruardean A priest. J F Flockhart Jesus College camb, Rev. Comte de la Felde, Vicar of Tolerton chichester.

G.

The Earl of Gainsborough The countess of Gainsborough. Ignatius Grant St. John's college Oxford A Jesuit. Rev. E S Grindle M A 'Presbyter Anglicanus," late scholar of Queen's College Oxford. Earl of Granard. Colonel Grahom. Rev. C B Garside, MA Brasenose College Oxford; curate of All Saints' Margaret Street. Nathaniel Goldsmid MA Exeter College Oxford. Mrs. Milner Gibson. Thomas Gaisford J P. Lady Alice Gaisford. Edmund Dwyer Gray MP proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*. Theodore Galton Trinity College Cambridge; Hadzor Worcestershire. Rev. John Melville Glenie B A St. Mary's Hall Oxford; Perpetual Curate of Mark A priest. F J Gordon Curate St. Peter's college Cambridge, Rev. J Gordon Curate of Christ church St. Panerass London. Rev. R G rdon MA Oriel college Oxford. E W Gordon Christ church College Oxford. Miss Gladstone sister of the Right Hon. W E Gladstone MP. Philip Gordon. Rev. T. Goodwin chaplain of christ church Oxford. H de G Grissell BA Brasenose College Oxford Chamberlain to the Pope. Colonel Grisewood Christ Church Oxford.

H.

The Lady Herbert of Lea. Lady Mary Herbert. S Taprell Holland. William Antony Hutchison Trinity College Cambridge A priest. Rev. H Hutchinson. Rev. Stephen Hawker Vicar of Morwenstowe. Rev. Thomas Henry. A priest Rev. W M Honnybun MA Caius College, Cambridge Curate of All Saints' Margaret Street. Rev. Douglas Hope (Oxford) Curate of St. John the Divine, Kensington. Rev. T J Haumer of Tiverton. Captain Washington Hibbert. Rev. Thomas Norton Harper B A Queen's College Oxford Curate at Morwenstowe. A Jesuit. Rev. W Harper MA Pembroke College Oxford. Miss Harris author of "From Oxford to Rome." The Duchess Hamilton. Rev. Frederick Hathaway MA Fellow of Worcester College curate of St. Mary Magdalen's Oxford A Jesuit. S J Hughes eldest son of Thomas Hughes of Reigate. Rev. Russell Howell. Rev. C Hamilton Exeter. Edward Hood solicitor A Jesuit. The late Lord Huntingtower. Rev. William Humphrey, Curate of St. Niman's, Perth A Jesuit. Sylvester Hunter, Trinity College, cambridge Barrister-at-law. A Jesuit. John Headlam cambridge John's Owen Hornby, St. College Cambridge. E. J. Hutchins Trinity College Cambridge. Some time MP. Rev. John Houghton Trinity College Cambridge. William Perceval Heathcote eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir William Heathcote Bart. of Hursley. Rev. J Hen Curate of St James's Bristol. Rev. Samuel Harper M A Trinity College Cambridge; Rector of St. Ninian's Perth. Lady Catherine Howard. Lady Harris General J Caradoc, 2nd Lord Howden G C B. Admiral C Hall Secretary to the Admiralty. Henry Edward Fox last Lord Holland. Rev. E Horne, M A St. John's college cambridge; Vicar of St. Lawrence, Southampton.

J.

F. F. Jones Pembroke college cambridge. Rev. Henry James M A Oxford; Vicar of St. Andrew's Well Street A Jesuit. Rev. Henry Jones B A Christ church Oxford; curate of Wrotham. Rev. J Jerrad Professor at London University J H Jones Methodist minister.

K.

The late Countess of Kenmare. Lord Nigel Kennedy. Lord A Kennedy. Edward Philip King-Salter 10th Lancers. Sir Arnold Knight, M D some time Mayor of Sheffield. Rev. T H King Exeter college Oxford; now a solicitor. Rev. J Kynaston Trinity college Cambridge; now a solicitor. Rev. Lord Henry Francis Kerr son of 6th Marquis of Lothian K T; Rector of Dittisham, and J P for Devonshire. Lady Henry Kerr daughter of Hon. Sir Alexander Hope G C B. William Kerr son of Lord Henry Kerr A Jesuit. Henry Schomberg Kerr son of Lord Henry Kerr A Jesuit. George R Kingdom Scholar of Trinity College Cambridge A Jesuit. T Francis Knox Scholar of Trinity college Cambridge grandson of the Earl of Ranfurly A priest. Lady Victoria Kirwan daughter of 2nd Marquis of Hastings. B S Knowlee son of Sheridan Knowles. Stuart Knill. Rev. J H Kirk M S Kenyon. Lord Walter Talbot Kerr RN son of 7th Marquis of Lothian. Lady Amabel Kerr daughter of 6th Earl Cowper. Rev. W H Kelke MA Brasenose College Oxford Curate at Bedford Leigh; now a barrister, Lady Kilmaine. Henry J Karslake brother of Sir John Karslake some time Attorney General A priest. Charles J Karslake, ditto A priest. Lady Robert Montagu. Rev Richard Gell Macmullen MA; Fellow of Corpus christi college and Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen's Oxford A priest and canon. Rev John Brande Morris MA Fellow of Exeter College Oxford A priest. James Arthur V Maude A priest. Rev. WT Moberley; Curate of Eiston Winchester. Sir Paul Molesworth Bart; formerly Rector of Tetcott Devon Lady Molesworth Frederick G Maples A priest. Rev. Clement Harington Moore MA christ church; curate of St, Barnabas Oxford A priest. Henry Austin Mills Trinity College Cambridge A priest. Rev. HA M'Laurin Rev. Robert Moody. Rev. James R Madan MA Queens College Oxford Head of Protestant Missionary college at Warminster A priest. Robert Monteath of Carstairs Trinity College Cambridge. Rev. John MacLeod MA Exeter college Oxford A Jesuit. Rev. Thomas Marick MA Scholar of Corpus Christ College Oxford A Jesuit. John Morris Trinity College Cambridge A Jesuit. Wilfrid Mordaunt A Jesuit. Rev. J Munister MA (Oxford); Vicar of St. Saviour's Leeds. Rev G Montgomery MA Trinity college Dublin curate at Cstleknock Honourable Mrs Marmaduke constable Maxwell. J Reynell Morell of the British Meseum. Rev. Arthur Marshall Curate at Liverpool.

N.

John Henry Newman, Fellow of Oriel college and Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford; Superior of the Birmingham Oratory. The Duchess of Norfolk. The Dowager Duchess of Norfolk Hon. Charles Horatio Nelson son of 3rd Earl Nelson Rev. JF New MA Ss. Jhon's college Oxford; curate of christ church St. Pancras. Hon. Wm North son of Baroness North. Rev. C Newdegate Vicar of Kirk Hallam and cousin of Mr Newdegate MP William Payney Neville MA Trinity colledge Oxford A priest. Francis Charles New solicitor. Rev. David charles Nicols St. Peter's college cambridge; curate at Millhill. Rev. FR Neve MA Oriel college Oxford; Vicar of Poole Keynes A priest. Richard Neave of the War Office. Rev. J Spencer Northcote MA Fellow of corpus christi College Oxford and curate at Teignmouth A priest and canon.

O.

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Q.

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R.

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T.

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U.

David Urquhart some time M P for Stafford. Mrs. David Urquhart.

W.

Florence, Marchioness of Waterford. Mrs. Walford, of Hatfield Place, near Chelmsford, daughter of the Rev. Henry Hutton, D.D. Rev. Edward Walford, M.A., Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford. John T. Walford, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and assistant-master at Eton. A Jesuit. Frederick Walford. Henry Walker M A Oxford. William Wilberforce, some time MP for Hull, eldest son of the slave emancipator Rev. H W Wilberforce, M A Oriel College, Oxford Vicar of East Farleigh. Ven. Robert Isaac Wilberforce. Fellow of Oriel Archdeacon of York. Francis Solicitor, W G Ward M A Ph., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and late editor of the *Dublin Review*. Rev J. B. White, Oxford Curate of St. John the Divine, Kennington. Henry Waller, Barrister-at-Law. Sir Bouchier Wrey Bart. Captain Wood R N. A Jesuit. E F Wells, M A. Rev. John H Wynne, B C and Fellow of all Souls College Oxford A Jesuit. Rev. J Walker M A Brasenose Colledge Oxford. Rev. J G Wenham B A Magdalen College Oxford. Rev. Charles Wackerbath, M A Queens College Cambridge. Rev. J M Watson M A Clins college Cambridge. A J Walker Emmanuel College cambridge. Rector of Skipwith A priest. Robert Walker, Lincoln College, Oxford. Rev. W Weeler, B D Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford ; Rector of New and Old Shoreham A priest. T F Wetherell Brasenose College Oxford. Rev. W. Wingfield M A christ church Oxford. Rev. J H Woodward Vicar of St. James's Bristol. Rev Grasham Weells M A curate of All Saint's Margaret Street Now a barrister. W W Waldell architect. Charles C Noel Welman Norton Manor Taunton. Rev, Thomas Wells Curate at Liverpool A priest.

Y.

Mr. Deputy Young Knight of St Gregory. Rev. Geo B Yard Trinity college Cambridge A priest.

We are informed that these converts have been made by Irish priests. It is not claimed that the list is at all complete; only the names of the most noted of the converts are given, it being obviously impossible, as stated in the introductory observations, "to extend the roll beyond the confines of that class to whose actions the advantages of birth or education lend a certain degree of responsibility and weight."

It would be interesting if some one would take the trouble to publish a list of registered Brahmos of the two Samajes and also of Indian converts to the Christian Church, both Protestant and Catholic, say within the last twenty years. The publication of such a list would shew what progress are Christianity and Brahmoism making among the higher and intellectual classes of India. We do not want a complete list, but one framed on the model of the one published by the Whitehall Review.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE VICEROY has received the following congratulatory message by telegraph from Her Majesty the Queen :

"I have received with the greatest satisfaction the news conveyed in your telegram of the brilliant success of my brave troops though with you I deplore the unavoidable loss of life. I am greatly gratified at the loyal and friendly conduct of the Native Princes on this important occasion.

And yet it has been seriously proposed to reduce or abolish the armies of the Native States !

THE COMMON SENSE Government of Sir Ashley Eden has overruled the senseless circular of the Board of Revenue including the proprietors of houses living on rent of those houses among the assessees under the License Tax Act. We hope His Honor will similarly cancel the revolutionary stamp circular which we noticed the other day. We hear that the great legal luminary of Bengal, the Legal Remembrancer, sides with the Board, but perhaps the Board will be startled to hear that the highest legal authority in the country, we mean the Law Member of the Supreme Council, thinks differently.

THE QUESTION of the apportionment of the cost of the Affghan war, it is said, seriously perplexes the Government. Sir John Strachey is naturally very anxious about it. We hear that the Indian charges of the Affghan war for this year have been estimated at one million. If the war be protracted the cost will of course be much greater.

AFTER all it appears that the rumour that the Government of India has been negociating privately with some of the Banks for one year debenture loans is not correct. Some brokers had made an enquiry on the subject in the belief that the Government was in need of money. But we are glad to learn that the Government has no intention of raising the rumoured loan. As for filling in the transfer loan of 4½ per cent with subscriptions below par, we hear that the difference is not much. The object of Government in filling in the loan privately was not to disturb the market by keeping it open. The result it is believed will not affect the market materially.

BABU GRISH CHUNDER GHOSE, Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court, was named as the most likely man for the first appointment of an uncovenanted Native officer to the Civil Service. It was rumoured that he would be appointed Judge of Bankura, and that his appointment would be announced on the Proclamation Day of 1877. It has taken the Government two years to give effect to its intention. We learn that he will be appointed Additional Judge of Gya on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month. To Sir Ashley Eden belongs the credit of making this appointment. We believe it forms a part of his scheme of Appellate benches. That scheme still hangs fire at the India Office. Babu Grish Chunder Ghose is a judicial officer of great ability and experience and his nomination has given universal satisfaction. His retirement from the Small Cause Court is a great loss to that court, where within the short time he has been there he has become very popular by his sound decisions and gentlemanly demeanour. In the Small Cause Court, he will we hear be succeeded by Moulavi Syed Moozzum Hossein, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Kooshtea, Chooadanga, and Pubna. We hear that there were several Barrister candidates for the judgship of the Calcutta Court, but Sir Ashley Eden justly holds that the native judicial service has a claim to it.

THE HINDU SCHOOL RIOT case has been disposed of. The youth Bamachurn Das, defendant in the first case, has been convicted. The Magistrate, Mr. Ameer Ali, remarked, "that he had carefully gone through the evidence, and had come to this finding, viz., that he inflicted the wounds which the durwan had sustained He originally intended to send him to jail, but taking various facts into consideration, he would give him a chance of leading a good life in future, and fine him only Rs. 100, but should the offence be repeated, he would send him to jail. In the second case the defendants were ordered to be bound over on their personal recognizances for Rs. 400, and one surety for Rs. 200 to keep the peace for six months, and generally to be of good behaviour." What a commentary is this case upon the discipline of our schools! We do not know whether the defendants were students of the Hindu School, but their violent conduct shews that the discipline in our schools is lax. The Director ought to see where the screw is loose.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of Bengal has recommended to the Government of India that Mr. Stevens should be mulcted Rs. 25,000 and not Rs. 30,000 as we stated last week, on account of the Nuddea Road Cess defalcations committed by Beni Gopal Mookerjea. Some of the Native underlings are to be criminally prosecuted. Rai Jadunath Rai Bahadur is to be relieved of the office of Vice-Chairman of the Nuddea Road Cess Committee.

WE GIVE the following list of Indian awards at the Paris Exhibition :

Class 34.—Government of India, diplome d'honneur A. O. Hume, silver medal, for silks.

Class 35.—Hadjie Mooktar Shah, head manufacturer to His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere, gold medal ; Nakash Sandoo, Bat Almut, Rais Mookun, Rais Kysool, Mulik Mooktee, all silver medals, for shawls.

Class 44.—Govt. of India and Dr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, gold medal.

Class 46 Dey Kanny Lall, Calcutta, silver medal ; Dr. G. Bidie, Madras, gold medal, for agricultural produce.

Class 69.—Economic Museum, Madras, silver medal ; Government of India gold medal.

Class 74.—Government of India, diplome d'honneur for tea, H. H. Lock, Calcutta Museum, gold medal; Minchin Brothers, silver medal, for sugar. Mackinnon Maekenzie, Assam Tea Company, Berners and Doyne, Kousannie Tea Company, Williamson, Mayor & Co., all silver medals, for condiments.

Class 75.—Muree Brewery Company, gold medal ; Minchin Brothers, silver medal, for fermented drinks.

It affords us great satisfaction to notice that the only Indian subject of Her Majesty the Empress of India, who has carried away a prize at the great tournament of art and industry in Paris, is our well known countryman Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur for his collection of Indian drugs. He may well feel proud of this rare honor. The only other Indians, who received marks of distinction, are a few Kashmiris, for shawl manufacture. We would commend Babu Kanyelal Dey's example to other Indian students of science, who are sure to reap like honors if they will work for the advancement of science in like manner.

PURSUANT to notice a special general meeting of the Science Association was held on Wednesday last, when the following Resolutions were passed :

Moved by the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter,
Seconded by Baboo Kali Prosona Ghose—

1. That this meeting has learned with deep regret that the Rev. Father Lafont's health has so completely broken down that he is compelled to leave this country for his native land. The meeting hopes that the Rev. Father's absence will be only temporary, and that under God's blessing he will be speedily restored to health, so that he will soon return to this country and resume his labor of love.

Moved by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar,
Seconded by Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjea,

2. That this meeting desires to record its deep sense of the services which the Rev. Father Lafont has rendered by his unwearied zeal and active labors to the cause of the scientific education of the youths of this country in general and to the organization and maintenance of the Science Association in particular by his valuable counsel and excellent lectures.

Within two days the Secretary had collected a pretty good sum, which he hoped would be supplemented by other subscribers, and this amount, with the Resolutions, was presented to Father Lafont the same evening by a small deputation. The subscription list has been headed by the Paikpara Raj Family with Rs. 1,000, by Dr. Showrendra Mohun Tagore, and Babu Kallykissen Tagore, who have paid Rs. 500 each, and by Babu Kaliprossunno Ghose, who has given a donation of Rs. 250. Father Lafont left Calcutta on the morning of Thursday last. We wish him speedy recovery and return to India.

WE HAVE before us a narrative of the public services rendered by the Sett family of Muthura, the demise of the venerable head of which it was our mournful duty to notice last week. The Seths rendered conspicuous loyal services to our Government during the Mutiny, in consideration of which the Government conferred on

Seth Radhakissen the then head of the family the title of Rao Bahadur, and a Jaghir worth about Rs. 16,000 per annum. The charities of this family are given on a most munificent scale. We give the following extract from the narrative bearing on this point:

"It has always been the practice of the family to devote a large part of their means to works of charity and public utility; thus the great temple at Brindabun founded by Seths Radha Kishen and Gobind Das at cost of 45 lakhs of Rupees is not only a place for religious worship, but also an alms-house for the relief of the indigent and a college where students are trained in Sanskrit, Logic, and Metaphysics. Again, the city of Muttra, which is considered one of the handsomest in the North-West Provinces, owes much of its striking appearance to the buildings erected by the Seths, and is approached on either side (from the cantonments and from Brindabun) by two fine bridges constructed at the sole cost of Luchmee Chund. Indeed (as is well-known to the civil officers of the district) it is scarcely possible to mention a single institution or building of a public character in the immediate neighbourhood to which the Seths have not been the largest contributors. Their ready response to any larger and more distinct appeal, as in the case of the Famine of 1874 and the Allahabad College, is attested by letters quoted in the Appendix."

We committed a mistake last week in stating that the Brindabuu Temple had cost 10 lacs, where as it has cost 45 lacs,and that it is the temple of Govindji. The Seths' Temple at Brindabun is known as the Rangji's temple. May the Seth family of Muthura flourish long and enjoy the luxury of doing good to humanity!

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Lahore 26th November.—Large number of prisoners of war taken in the Khaibar operation have been brought into Peshawur. They are being treated with every consideration and in all probability rank and file will be dismissed with just sufficient means to enable them to reach their homes. The officers will be treated according to the customs of European war and not put to unnecessary restraint or hardship. Of course latter cannot altogether be relaxed without some sort of enquiry.

Lahore 26th.—Report from the front states that Dhaka was occupied without opposition on the 23rd. the Mohmands having plundered it before our arrival, Muhamed Shah Khan of Lalpura the Chief of the Mohmands came in and offered his respects. Supplies are coming in from all parts in abundance. Headmen of Khurd Khaibar villages have come in and offered their services. The villages of district Jellalabad have refused to pay revenue to the Mir Akhor, since hearing of his flight. He and General Ghulum Haidar escaped by turning out of the Khaibar into Chura Pass. Khabaris and other hill tribes plundered whole of fugitives from Ali Musjid, only one regiment escaping them. Pishni has been occupied by recoonnisance party. General Biddulph's force being encamped on border of valley and inhabitants everywhere most friendly.

26th.—Jam of Lus Biegla has spontaneously offered to send a contingent to Quetta force. Offer with consent of Khan of Khe'at his Suezerain has been accepted by Government. Regret to hear that Jawala Sahai, Dewan of Kashmir is dead. The two ministers of Haidarabad have each offered to send one of their nearest relatives to join the general staff of one of the invading columns in order that Hydrabad might be represented in the armies of the empire. Government of India are arranging to comply at once with their request and they will probably be attached to General Stewart's force.

26th.—In consequence of propinquity of Multan to Bhawalpore His Highness Nawab has been requested to direct his contingent to march straight to Multan, there to undertake some of the duties vacated by some British troops gone to front contingents of other native states will rendezovus very shortly at Lahore, when arrangements will be made for future destination. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has expressed a strong desire to send contingent to invading army and it is believed no native troops could be more useful or effective. But it is believed that as His Highness is himself holding for empire large and important section of frontier contiguous to borders of Afghanistan, greatest service Maharaja can render to the empire at this juncture is to strengthen his watch and ward over frontier of which he already holds charge.

26th.—Further details of our loss in advance on Ali Musjid killed two European officers one man 51st one ditto. artillery eight ditto. fourteenth sikhs two ditto. 27th N. I. wounded; one European officer. 14th Sikhs ten men artillery 16 ditto 14th Sikhs 12 ditto. 27th Native Infantry. A number of sick and wounded Amirs troops found in Ali Musjid. The guides and 1st sikhs were regiments that cut off the retreat of Amir's force. General Macpherson force rejoined Sir Sam Browne's force during halt at Ali Musjid on the 22nd instant. General Biddulph's force entered Pishin to-day.

27th.—General Biddulph's force in Pishin captured the Amir's Munshi with the revenue accounts in his possession. They have obtained abundance of supplies.

27th.—It is probable that Colonel Watson B. C. will command the contingent from native states.

27th.—General Robert's force reached Mahamud Azim's Fort in Kurrum to-day. No opposition has been encountered on the road.

28th.—Intelligence has been received of an irruption of Kurds in considerable numbers from Kurdistan into Mesopotamia which is causing Turkish authorities much anxiety.

28th—General Roberts found Muhammad Azims Fort Kurram evacuated by enemy, but one six pounder gun which they had abandoned was captured. The enemy have fallen back behind the Peiwar; the sick and wounded Afghans taken in Khaibar operations have received medical treatment and been allowed to go home when able to do so. As also have 300 prisoners of war who were brought into Peshawar chiefly Ghilzais of class commonly found as labourers on our roads.

28th—His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has expressed a strong personal wish as a general in British army to come to Lahore at the present time. His Highness's proposal will doubtless be accepted.

29th—General Sir Sam Browne's force has reconnoitred as far as Hazaruaw. The Khurd Khaibar is reported easy of defence if held by our troops.

30th.—*Gazette* Extraordinary issued to-day publishes Viceroy's letters to Amir of Khabul dated 14th and 23rd August. Amir's replies dated 6th October. Letter of Viceroy's contain ultimatum dated 29th October. Sir Neville chamberlain's report dated 12th October, enclosing his letter to Faiz Muhammad Khan, dated 15th September, the reply thereto report of Major Cavagnari's interview with Faiz Muhammad Khan; report by Colonel Jenkin's letter; chamberlain to Faiz Muhammad ditto to Ghulam Hassain Khan.

30th.—Telegrams from front report that some sections of Khaibar Affridis have been giving trouble, firing on convoys and picquets at Alimusjid. Mail with despatches stolen. Major Pearson's party of signallers at Larkai hill fired upon one man, one horse killed, one man three mules wounded, convoy from Alimusjid to Shadima bazar returned, Afridi's being seen on road. Troops sent out to disperse them Later telegram, however, from Major Cavagnari at Jamrud reports having ridden through Pass from Dhaka Yesterday afternoon, reaching Jamrud Yesterday evening 29th all was quiet at Dhaka and upper part of Pass. The marauding in lower part having been due to the incapacity of the Kukikhel Maliks and by a party collected by one Abdulla Jan, partizan of Amir Many of Abdulla's followers have now deserted him and Major Cavagnari expects at once to break up party and states there is no serious combination. Latest telegram dated to-day 30th all states quiet in the Pass.

30th—Major Biddulph left Gilghat for Chitral in September last. Intelligence has been received of his safe arrival.

1st. *December*—Telegram from Kaibar States Abdulla Mir is reported to have left the malcontents. A party endeavoured to obstruct Agair Pass, but were easily dispersed by our troops.

1st.—Rajas Tehri and Panna have addressed letter to the Government of India, offering to co-operate with all the resources of their States in any way that Government may think fit in present operations beyond Frontier.

REVIEWS.

Aitihasik Rahasya by Ram Das Sen, printed and published at the Rai Press, Calcutta.

People born with silver spoons in their mouths, seldom take the trouble to tread the toilsome and rugged paths of Literature. Babu Ram Das Sen of Berhampore, though nursed on the lap of luxury, has not disdained the toils of literary pursuits. Beginning as a humble student of Indian antiquities, he collected, from different sources and after considerable pain and research, a mass of useful information, which he has utilized in the shape of nine essays on subjects of antiquarian and national interest. The essays originally appeared, in the *Bunga Darsana*, and have been reprinted in the neat, handy, little volume before us. Aitihasik Rahasya is certainly interesting reading, and written in chaste, idiomatic Bengali. But we wish the subjects had been more comprehensively treated. Besides, the pages of the Rahasya have literally been so crammed with gleanings, that there has not been sufficient room in them for the author's own remarks and criticisms.

Rasayan Upakramanika by Bepin Behary Das, M.A. printed and published at the Herald Press, Calcutta.

This book, as the name indicates,is a work on elementary Chemistry in Bengali,adapted for the use of students in the Normal Schools or studying for the Vernacular Minor Scholarship Examinations. Babu Bepin Behary Das has, it seems, a fair appreciation of the particular wants of beginners, inasmuch as he has left out unnecessary details and has dwelt chiefly upon the leading principles of the science. Want of proper instruments and absence of competent teachers are great drawbacks to a proper study of experimental science in this country. Our Vernacular schools unfortunately lack both. But that is no reason, why in a text-book of Chemistry (introductory or elementary though it may be) processes for carrying on experiments should be left out. Babu Bepin Behari's rendering of scientific terms shews that he is not a slavish adherent of "cosmopolitan scientific terminology." At the same time we must confess that Babu Bepin Behari is indebted to many well-known writers in Bengali for many of the translated words used by him. He has moreover coined a few and modified a great many words. On the whole, Rasayan Upakramanika will suit beginners well, and may be advantageously introduced as a text-book of Chemistry into our higher class Vernacular Schools.

Bharat Vysajya Twatta by Umbica Charan Rakhit, printed and published at the Chikitsa Twatta Press.

Babu Umbica Charan Rakhit has compiled the Vysajya Twatta as an aid to physicians of the English School. He has discussed the remedies prescribed by the Ayur Veda, and hopes that a knowledge of the medicinal properties of indigenous drugs as taught by our ancient physicians will prove beneficial in practice. With this object in view, he has compiled, after the English model, an Indian materia medica. The publication deserves encouragement.

Chikitsaka by Srish Chundra Rai, printed and published at the East India Press, Harinavi.

A pocket-book, in which descriptions of diseases and various remedies are put together, may be of great help to medical practitioners residing in out-of-the-way places, where books of reference and consultation with other professional men, could not be had, for love or lucre. From the fact of the book being written in Bengali and in a popular style it may be consulted and its directions followed out by men, having only a rudimentary technical knowledge. Being only a compilation from well-known English standard works, the book will be found useful to medical students, and others, who do not know English. It is neatly got up and handy.

Probasa Durpana by Kali Kinkar Sirkar, printed and published at G. P. Rai and Co.'s Press Calcutta.

This poem is written in verse. The pieces are eight in number, and the author has to a great extent imitated the mannerism of Babu Hem Chunder Banerji. Imitations, as a general rule, fall short of the original, and the book under review, we are constrained to say, is no exception. Babu Kali Kinkar Sirkar seems to possess a good musical ear. But we cannot applaud his sentiments or fancies. Mere common-places,with a glare and glitter here and there, though clothed according to the rules of rhyme, cannot be called poetry. Babu Kali Kinkar may improve in time, if he will court the muses in a modest spirit.

Prokriti Tutwa (or Topics on Physics, Astronomy &c., in Bengali) by Sreeram Palit, Balmik Press, Sukabda year 1800.

This is a neatly printed 12mo. volume of 130 pages of Bengali verses on some useful topics, such as atmosphere, atom, air, water, electricity, planets and fixed stars &c., and the object of presenting such questions in rhyme is, as the author says, to impress upon the imperfectly developed minds of boys and girls some knowledge of the objects of nature by which they are surrounded. The verses are good, embodying some of the simplest truths of nature in an attractive form. The School Committees in the Mofussil will do well to see how far the object aimed at by the author promises to be successful.

Pathamala. Easy Entertaining and Interesting lessons. By Damodar Mukhopadhaya, Part II. Calcutta 1878.

THE second part of this Bengali Primer is in keeping with the first part and comprises lessons on Physical Science, Natural History, and Biography, and Ethics. The subjects treated of in this part are among others the following: The Globe, the Beauty of the Earth, Water, Butterfly, Block, Empress Victoria &c. Every lesson is supplemented by questions for examination, and it seems great pains have been taken to make the language as easy and simple as would enable the young learners to grasp at once the ideas conveyed. The price of this Part, which contains 72 12mo. pages, is only three annas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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,, Nandlal Bhattacharjee, Dingraghat	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 27, 1878.

GENERAL.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Executive Service :—

Baboo Rakhal Dass Haldar, First Special Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, is promoted to the Third Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors *vice* Mr. E.B. Godfrey, deceased.

Baboo Joggessur Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Shahabad, is confirmed in the Fourth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy collectors, *vice* Baboo Rakhal Dass Haldar.

Mr. G.C.M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector on special duty under the Irrigation Branch of this Government is promoted to the Fourth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors *vice* Baboo Gour Dass Bysack.

Baboo Hursahoy Sing Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector on survey duty in Patna and Gya, is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy collectors *vice* Baboo Joggessur Mookerjee.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector Durbhunga is confirmed in the Fifth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors *vice* Baboo Joggessur Mookerjee.

Mr. C. F. Manson Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is promoted temporarily to the fifth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy collectors, *vice* Baboo Hursahoy Sing.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee,.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee will continue to be employed as General Manager of the Nashipore, Nehalia, and Sydabad estates, under the court of Wards, in Moorshedabad.

Baboo Okhoy coomar chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. C. F. Manson

Baboo Jodoo Nath chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Bagirhat, Jessore, is promoted temporarily to the sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy collectors, *vice* Baboo Umakant Dass.

Baboo Rajonee Coomar Dutt, temporarily Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee,

Baboo Troylucko Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moonshegunge, Dacca, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors *vice* Moulvi Hossein Ali, retired.

Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Darjeeling, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy collectors, *vice* Baboo Troylucko Nath Sen

Baboo Soorjo coomar Sen, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Troylucko Nath Sen

Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrates and Deputy collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to Bankoora.

Mr. J A Craven Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, is posted to Darjeeling from the date he is relieved of his present duties as Personal Assistant to the commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division

Advertisements.

VALUABLE BOOKS OFFERED CHEAP,

Cowell's Indian Digest, Index to all Reported cases, 2nd Edition 1873. *A fine copy* Rs. 22.
Indian Penal Code with notes by W. Morgan and A. G. Macpherson Rs. 5,
Indermaurs Epitome of Leading Common Law cases Rs 3-4.
Vivada Chintamani, a Succint Commentary on the Hindoo Law prevalent in Mithila Rs. 5,
Institute's of Manu with Commentary of Cullnca Bhatta edited with a Bengali translation by Bharatchandra Siromoni Rs, 6
Grapel's Elements of Roman Civil Law Re. 1.
Macnaghten's Select Reports of Sudder Dewany Adawlut 7 Vols Rs 50
Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, odd numbers of several years each, annas 8
Do Proceeding, each annas 2
Calcutta Review Vols 10, 13, 24, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, 48 54, 55, per Vol. Rs. 2.
Do numbers 14, 15, 25, 27, 29, 32, 33, 37 42 44 48 68 70, 72 74 77 79 83, 85 86 87, 88 89 90 93 96 98 99 101 104 107 109 110 111 112,118 122 125 128 131 each 12 annas.
Bombay High Court Reports Vols 1 5 6 Rs 30
Bengal law Reports Vols 14 15 Rs 40.

KEDAR NATH BENERJE.
No. 15 Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED

A Professor of Chemistry to teach the F. A. classes at the Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta. Salary Rs. 25 per month for not more than six hours a week. Apply to the Principal.

Rev. Dr. A. F. R Hœrnle.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Special reduced rates for Gunnies.

On and from 1st December next Gunnies in consignments of 200 maunds and upwards will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at ½ a pie per maund per mile with the addition of one anna six pie per maund as Ferry charge.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Supdt.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office
Saidpore, 27th November 1878.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st January 1879 and until further notice trains will run as under on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

UP TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Sara Ghat	7-30 P. M.
Arr. Siliguri	9-18 A. M.
Mixed Dep. Sara Ghat	6-50 „
Arr. Julpaiguri	10-27 P. M.

Where it will terminate.

DOWN TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Siliguri	8- 0 P. M.
Arr. Sara Ghat	9-15 A. M.
Mixed Dep. Jalpaiguri	3-40 P.M. its starting station.
Arr. Sara Ghat	7-30 P. M.

The up mail runs in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Calcutta 1 P. M., and the Down mail with the Eastern Bengal Railway train arriving at Calcutta 4 P. M.

The up mixed train runs in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Calcutta at 9-30 A. M., and the Down mixed train with the Eastern Bengal Railway train arriving at Calcutta 6 A. M.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY.
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office
Saidpore, 1st December 1878.

HOOGHLY & HOWRAH DISTRICT WORKS.

Notice is hereby giyen tenders for all works including earthwork, masonry, stone and brick metalling &ca. are hereby called for. The tenders will embrace all works in each Sub-Division under the Hooghly and Howrah Road Cess Committee, and the approximate value of the work to be undertaken in each Sub-Division is as under :—

Panduah	Rs. 11,145
Hooghly	„ 18,460
Serampore	„ 11,510
Howrah	„ 35,130

All information with regard to rates &ca., can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office Hooghly. All tenders to be submitted with earnest money as per general rules before noon of the 10th December next, the earnest money being of course returned in the event of the tender not being accepted.

Neither the lowest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

All certificates must accompany the tenders which must be sealed and addressed with the words "Tender for Sub-Division" on the cover to the District Engineer,—Hooghly.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited for the supply of 80,000 maunds of Brick-burning rubble coal, free from dust, to be delivered at the Kotrung Brickfield.

Measurement to be taken in the stack or heap at the rate of 65 maunds per hundred cubic feet.

15,000 maunds will be required in December and the remainder of the coal to be supplied as it may be required on indent. The delivery of the whole to be completed by the 15th of April at latest.

Each Tender to be addressed under cover to the Engineer marked "*Tender for Brick-burning coal*," to be accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest money, and one maund of coal as sample.

Tenders will be received up to the 4th December and no later date.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta for the purpose of considering the Report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Collector's Department and the terms which it is proposed to impose upon the person who may be appointed to the office of Collector, will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 3rd December, at 4-30 P. M.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

JUST PUBLISHED

DAYA CROMA SUNGRAH of Sri Krishna Turkalankar one of the greatest authorities in Hindu Law, Bengal School, translated by P. M. Wynch. Esq. 2nd edition with Rulings of the High Courts of different Presidencies and Privy Council, together with Sanscrit Text, arranged corresponding with its translation by Girish Chunder Tarkalankar, price Rs. 4.

THE CITY SCHOOL.

A higher class English school to be called the City School, will be opened from the 6th of January next, at No. 13, Mirzapore Street (College Square, South). Along with the utmost regard to all the requirements of the University Examination, the enforcement of proper discipline, the healthy development of the mental faculties, and the improvement of the character of the pupils entrusted to their charge, will engage the earnest attention of the Committee, and will form one of the chief features of the Institution. Besides several graduates of the University, who will be on the teaching staff, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea will be English Tutor, and Pandit Siva Nath Shastri, Secretary and Teacher of Sanskrit.

Four scholarships of Rs. 3 a month, tenable till the end of the session, will be awarded to deserving students preparing for the Entrance Examination, after an open competitive examination, which will be held on the 27th of January. And two scholarships of 5 Rs. each per month, tenable for two years, will be awarded to the two best amongst the students of the School, who pass the next Entrance Examination in the First Division, but fail to obtain Government Scholarships. The School charges will be, as follows :—

	Monthly Schooling Rs.	Admission Fee Rs.
First Three Classes	3	2
Lower Classes	2	2
Vernacular Dept.	1 Re.	1 Re.

Names of students wishing to be admitted will be registered by Pandit Sivanath Shastri at No. 93, College Street.

A. M. BOSE.
Secretary to the Committee.

VACCINATION.

As the weather is now very favourable for Vaccination, those who are unprotected are invited to make arrangements for their Vaccination.

There are not many cases of small-pox in Calcutta at present.

Applications should be addressed by those residing North of Bowbazaar Road to Babu Ram Chunder Mitter, L. M. S. Assistant Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, 68, Manicktulla Street, Simlah, by those residing South of Bowbazaar Road, to Baboo Ashootosh Gupta, G.M.C.B. Assistant-Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, 10, Puddopookur Road, Bhowanipur.

T. EDMONDSTON CHARLES, M.D.,
Supdt.-Genl. of Vaccination.

WANTED.

A good Morse signaller for the Northern Bengal State Railway on a salary of Rs. 60 per month, and several others on salaries varying from 25 to 40 rupees.

Apply to undersigned with copies of testimonials.

G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpore,
17th Nov. 1878, *N. S. Railway.*

House Property in Calcutta.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF DEC. PROXIMO.

Unless previously, disposed of by Private Contract,

At the Exchange Commercial Sale-rooms, by order of the Mortgagee in one or more Lots.

1st.—The House and premises No. 8, Upper Wood Street, formerly known as No. 13, Dalhousie Street, with about 1 beegah 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

2nd.—The House and premises No. 2, Upper Wood Street formerly known as No. 14, Dalhousie Street, with about 1 beegah 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

3rd.—The House and premises No. 8, formerly, and now numbered 5, Hungerford Street, with about 1 beegah, 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

4th.—The House and premises No. 25 formerly, and now numbered 56, Sukeas Street, with about 3 beegahs of land in Simla, Calcutta.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co., No. 1, Hasting's Street, or to Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co., Solicitors, No. 1, Hasting's Street, Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA

	Rs.
No. 219 Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25″ 2 Section and 30' 1¼″ Delivery Hose ...	260
Provincial Fire Engine No. 200, with double 5″ Barrels, 25 feet 2½ inch I. R. Suction and 50 feet 2½ inch I. R. Delivery Hose. ...	675
This is an admirable Fire Engine for small villages or factories ; it is quite portable, and can be easily placed on a light cart, and run off to wherever required.	
The approximate quantity of water delivered 100 feet high, is 70 gals. per minute.	
Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Delivery Hose, &c. ...	575
Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c.	800
Factory Fire Engine No. 540, with 25 feet 2½ inch Leather Suction and 50 feet 2 inch Leather Delivery Hose, complete ...	1,750

T. E. THOMSON & Co., have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds of Garden Implements and Tools.

MANUFACTURER OF AND AGENTS FOR JEBEN'S PATENT TRANSPLATING TOOLS,

10 *per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.*

By appointment,
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

LIME SUPPLY FOR BENGAL.

Notice is hereby given that the leases of the undermentioned valuable Lime quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam will be put up to auction-sale at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Shillong, Khasi Hills, at noon on the 2nd of January 1879.

The leases will be for (3) three years, commencing from 1st January 1879 and ending 31st December 1881.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked *i. e.* not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds will be liable to resumption and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half yearly in advance.

For further particulars apply to Deputy Commissioner Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Shillong.

No.	NAMES OF THE QUARRIES.	WHERE SITUATE.
		Khasi Hills.
1	Borpoonji ...	North—By lands pertaining to the Cherra State. South—By lands of Mouzah Kalairag and of Mouzah Bejoy Panduah in Sylhet. East—By the west bank of Bhooban Cherra. West—By Doorga Seel.
		Jaintia Hills.
2	Choon Cherra ... Loting Cherra ...	North—By high Hills. South—By the boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Teehang and Borgang rivers. West—By Ooloo cherra.
	Rowai Cherra ...	North—By high Hills of Lakadong or the southern boundary of Lama Pooshee lime quarry. South—By boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Looba or Looka river. West—By Teehang and Borgang Streams.
3	Nongthalong Poonjee ...	North—By Padoo and Pamladang Poonjees. South—By boundary of Selhet District. East—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. West—By Moongat river and Borseel.
4	Mooralee Cherra ...	North—By Sootang Poonjee. South—By northern boundary of Rowai lime quarry. East—By Looba or Looka river. West—By western limit of lands appertaining to Mooralee Poonjee.
5	Roopnath ...	North—As far as lime stone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. South—By boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Ooloo cherra river. West—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
6	Lama Pooshee ...	North—By Lakadong. South—By boundary of Rowai lime-stone quarry. East—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Mooralee Poonjee. West—By Moongat river and Borseel.
7	Uthma Cherra ...	North—As far as lime-stone beds extend northward within the limit of Uthma Poonjee. South—By southern bank of the Pakhee Cherra Stream. East—By Pecha Cherra Stream. West—By Bhooban Cherra Stream.
		Malai-soh-mat State.
		Khasi Hills.
8	Nekria Cherra ...	North—By south bank of Majdoora. South—Pandendish jungle. East—By Mashim Khasea's Garden. West—By Shia Sing Khasia's Garden.
		Bhowal State.
		Khasi Hills.
9	Patharia Cherra ...	North—By Ichadora. South, East—By right bank of Patharia Cherra from Ichadora to Nowgong. West—By Joyram Jhoora.
		Maharam State.
		Khasi Hills.
10	Ramsemdem Rajke	North—By Chapagor. Sonth—By Pook Cherra. East—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. West—By Hurrin Tilla Dhule.
		Bhowal State.
		Khasi Hills.
11	Bhowal Cherra ...	North—By Chota Teekar Tilla. South—By Kala Pani, alias Pukri Blei. East—Mongla-Mora Tilla. West—By Cherra Khowree Cherra Moodon.
		Khasi Hills.
12	Ka Long Long ...	North—By Maw Ngein. South—By Chillai Cherra. East—By Umjindem Cherra. West—By Waiblei and Chillai Cherra.
13	Tangla ...	North—By Komonee Teekor as far as lime beds exist. South—By Pak Cherra. West—By Kalaram Rai Cherra.
		Maharam and Maoiang.
		Khasi Hills.
14	Monai Cherra ...	North, South, East—By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam. West—By Jadokata, alias Ponathith river.
		Bhowal State.
		Khasi Hills.
15	Dholai Cheera ...	North—By bank of Patharia Cherra. South—By Boora Peer's Mukam. East—By boundary of Malai-soh-mat State, alias Kukurmara Cherra. West—By Mongla-mora Tilla.
		Maodon.
		Khasi Hills.
16	Umjindem ...	North—By Lumrai bynem. South—By Lum Tenget. East—By Umiap. West—By Umjindem Cherra.
		Dwara Nongtyrmen.
		Khasi Hills.
17	Borsyrmai ...	North—By Pan garden. South—By Ka Lad-Luka. East—By Lum dilong. West—By Lum-raitruh Sohbar.
		Khasi Hills.
18	Sohbar, alias SooparPoonjee...	North—By a line running from the high Hills above Lingtia Poonjee to the junction of the boundary of Maosmai and Byrong Poonjees as far as lime-stone exists. South—By the lands of Purgonah Panduah in Zilla Sylhet. East—By Bor Poonjee Hills as far as lime-stone exists. West—By glen on the boundary of Byrong Poonjee, as far as lime-stone exists.
		Khasi Hills.
19	Silai Cherra ...	North—By Lum-khar-proh. South—By Um-sao-lein. East—By Silai river. West—By Lumdilong.

Shillong Deputy Com.'s Office,
The 23rd October 1878.

JEEBUN ROY O. E. A. E.
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

হিন্দু বিবাহ সমালোচনের প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড কলিকাতার সংস্কৃত প্রেস্ ডিপজিটরি ও ক্যানিং লাইব্রিরিতে এবং মেদিনীপুরে গ্রন্থকারের নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য।

প্রথম খণ্ড মূল্য ... ... ৸০ ডাকমাশুল ... /০
দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড ঐ ... ... ১৷০ ঐ ... /০

শ্রীভুবনেশ্বর মিত্র, গ্রন্থকার।

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BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble

LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c., &c., &c.,

BATHGATE & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

CALCUTTA.

B. & Co.'s Sedative Syrup of Chloral.

Possesses all the advantages of Opium without any of its baneful effects.

In bottles, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 1-8 cash.

" " 1-8 " " 2-4 credit.

B. & Co.'s Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron.

A useful Tonic, easily assimilated, and an admirable remedy in all cases of vital depression, Rickets, Scrofula, and similar diseases depending on impoverished blood.

To all Europeans resident in India a short course will be found of great benefit.

In bottles, at Rs. 2,4 and 7 each.

Bathgate & Co.'s Pepsine Wine.

A preparation containing all the properties of Pepsine in an agreeable and convenient form, which will be found of great benefit in cases of impaired digestion, to which many other ailments are attributable.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8 each, cash.

" " " 3 " " 5 " credit.

B. & Co.'s Pick-me-Up.

A table-spoonful in a bottle of Soda Water forms an excellent restorative in all cases of depression.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 3 cash.

Bathgate & Co.'s Bitters.

This agreeable Tonic invigorates the Stomach, and counteracts Nervous Depression.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

B. & CO.'S PALE ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

The beneficial action which it exerts in Liver Complaint is now a fact too well established to require more than mere mention.

½ Pints, Rs 2; Pints, Rs. 4.

B. & Co.'s Ringworm Specific.

Is the most successful preparation for the cure of Indian Ringworm ever introduced; it is perfectly clean in its application.

In bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3.

BRANCH, 51 PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occured during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ring worm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.

49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

DARLINGTON & CO.,

49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE May be had by remitting 32 half anna postage stamps to the Manager CALCUTTA MAGAZINE, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street Calcutta.

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